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VOL. XXIV NO 49 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Craik Adds Injury To Grigg's Insult

Storm Of Protest Over Finance Member's Homily

"Symptom Of Decay" Says Satyamurti

ADJOURNMENT TALKED OUT IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, February 25.

The Assembly adjournment motion could not be put to vote as full two hours' time was taken up by the speeches of the members and thus it was only talked out.

The Opposition, however, raised a storm of protest over the "homily" of the Finance Member, who refused to make 'amende honorable'.

Mr. Satyamurti characterised the Official attitude as symptom of decay of the Government.

The Home Member who defended his colleague only added further injury to the insult when he declared that the House should go into the conduct of the member who put the question and not that of the Finance Member.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

After questions in the Legislative Assembly Sardar Sant Singh requested permission to move an adjournment with a view to discuss the action of the Finance Member in taking advantage of yesterday's question time in casting a reflection on the Members of the House with regard to the questions admitted by the President, and thereby intending to deprive of the Members of their right of putting questions. The President asked which passages he objected to.

SANT SINGH QUOTES GRIGG.

Sardar Sant Singh replied, quoting from Sir James Grigg's written answers, in which it was stated that "disclosure to outsiders of the contents of official files is a gross breach of the conduct rules. In the English Civil Service it would be punished by immediate dismissal without appeal." The other portion, Sardar Sant Singh complained, was in the following;

"I take this opportunity of protesting against the habit of the honourable members of giving publicity to all kinds of unfounded and improper complaints from subordinate Government servants. I propose to record a censure on the documents of all officers serving in my department, who ventilate their grievances in this way. In my view, it is one of the most serious dangers to decent administration in the interests of individual Government servants."

After quoting these passages Sardar Sant Singh contended that here the Finance Member preached a sermon to his own department at the time when only information was required by the Members of the House, and secondly, he had preached a sermon to the Members of the House also, which was improper.

REFLECTION ON PRESIDENT.

Mr. Asaf Ali pointed out that Sir James Grigg had also cast a reflection on the President's judgment in allowing questions.

Sir James Grigg: That is for the Chair to look after.

Voices: Order, Order.

Mr. Asaf Ali: In effect Sir James said that the President was guilty of allowing questions which contained improper allegations.

Sir James Grigg, replying said that if there was anything which he said yesterday, which cast any reflection upon the Chair, he unhesitatingly withdrew it.

A voice: Why if?

Sir J. Grigg: Because I deny that there was any reflection upon the Chair.

Proceeding Sir James Grigg quoted from the past rulings of the Presidents of the House to show that the onous lay on the Members of the House to satisfy themselves as to the truth of their allegations before ventilating them.

The President: Will the Finance Member explain his position as regards the complaint that he cast reflection on the Members of the House yesterday?

Sir J. Grigg: I pointed out yesterday that the Deputy Secretary in question did not use the language suggested. The suggestion, contained in the question, was a misrepresentation of what had occurred. Inasmuch as the question purported to quote from an official file. I want to know how the Honourable Member got access to that file.

Mr. Satyamurti on a point of order complained that the Finance Member was repeating his yesterday's offence.

The President: Will the Finance Member stick to the question that there was a reflection on the Members of the House?

Sir James Grigg: If there was reflection upon the Members of the House, I stick to it.

Few voices: Withdraw it.

It seems to me that the mere state that the members have put forward allegations which are untrue is not a reflection upon the House, but only on those members who put it forward.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President ruled that the Finance Member had said that he did not intend to cast any reflection upon the Chair. He must accept that explanation. As regards the casting of reflection upon the Members of the House, I do think that, since his answer has been considered by some members as a reflection on them, perhaps the Finance Member will consider whether some explanation is not due to the Members of the House.

Sir James Grigg: Which Honourable Member would the Chair desire I should explain to?

The President: The question is whether the Honourable Member wanted to cast any reflection upon any member of this House?

Sir James Grigg: Here was a question which could only have been asked either if the member had access to the official file, or obtained from the Government servant who had access to it. As the question referred to certain contents of an official file. I am entitled to say that that information must have been obtained by improper means. It was impropriety on the part of either the member or on the part of the Government servant.

The President: If that is the attitude of the Finance Member the matter has to be discussed. I rule that the motion will be taken up at 4 p.m.

Sir James Grigg enquired what would be the scope of this afternoon's adjournment motion. The President was heard in the gallery

(Continued on page 11, col. 2.)

NIZAM GIVES LEAD

Chief Justice As Chairman Of Temperance Campaign Committee

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), February 25.

Initiation of Temperance Campaign in the State on an organised scale in accordance with the proposal of the Government has received the sanction of H. E. H. Nizam according to an official announcement made this afternoon.

It states for this purpose a Central Committee with the Chief Justice, Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur as Chairman, is being set up for a period of three years for carrying on temperance propaganda throughout the State in conformity with the rules laid down for this purpose.

The announcement adds that the Government have decided to donate Rs. 5,000 for meeting the initial expenses in this connection for the current year. In consultation with the Chairman of the Central Committee, the Government may, if necessary appoint sub-committees in the districts for a similar period. The announcement then proceeds to discuss the functions of the Central Committee, which cover a very wide field, and invites subscription from the public for ensuring success of the campaign.—A.P.

DECISION COMES TOO LATE

Mayor Haq Vows War On Corporation

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The Calcutta Corporation at a special meeting this afternoon, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, ex-Mayor, presiding adopted the resolution moved by Mrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta concerning the distribution of appointments at its disposal. The resolution is divided into two parts.

The first affirms the policy of Swarajists under the leadership of Mr. C. R. Das and later of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the matter of giving fair and reasonable number of appointments to qualified Mahomedans in order that they might receive due recognition.

The second part is to the effect that of higher appointments now pending before the Corporation, at least two should be given forthwith to Mahomedans.

To the first part of the resolution which was carried unanimously a rider was adopted on the motion of Mr. B. N. Bannerjee to the effect that in the distribution of services efficiency and not the question of religion or population should be the guiding principle.

A motion urging deletion of the second part of the resolution was lost by 26 votes to 13 votes.

The original resolution with the rider was adopted by the House.—A. P.

TOO LATE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Despite strong police picket a large number of Mohamedans gathered outside the Corporation buildings and shouted boycott of the coming election. The European and Muslim members were absent.

Interviewed by the Associated Press the Mayor Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq said the resolution was passed too late. "Hitherto I have been one of the best defenders of the Corporation, but henceforth I will be foremost in launching an attack on the Corporation which in my opinion does not deserve to exist.—A.P.

GOOD-BYE TO BARDOLI

35 Families Migrate To Bansada Due To Confiscation In C. D. Movement

AHMEDABAD, February 25.

Migration to Bansada State by the farmers from the villages of Bardoli Taluka and a five-year-plan for their re-habilitation there have been decided by the newly formed association of the farmers of Bardoli Taluka, whose land was confiscated by the Government during the last Civil Disobedience Movement and who have, as a result of the confiscation, been completely ruined.

The farmers content that they having lost everything, have no means of sustenance in British territories, and are compelled to migrate to Bansada State, which offers them free land for cultivation and other facilities.

About 35 families have decided to migrate, and to-day they will bid good-bye to their former homes in Bardoli Taluka and make Bansada their permanent home. Beyond free land for cultivation, the State has offered these farmers free housing, medical relief, free education and other amenities.

The farmers leave the limits of Bardoli to-day under the leadership of Morarbhai, a leading farmer of Bardoli.—United Press.

KING RECEIVES ZETLAND

LONDON, Feb. 25.

His Majesty King Edward received in audience Marquess of Zetland for half an hour.—Reuter.

Coastal Mail Service And Indian Companies

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Sir Frank Noyce replying to Seth Govind Das' question said:

There exists a contract between the Secretary of State in Council and the British Indian Steam Navigation Company for Indian coastal and other mail services. It was entered into in 1924 It expires on March, 1937.

As regards the question whether Government would allow Indian companies to quote their rates at the time of the next contract, Sir Frank Noyce said:—If and when the tenders are called for in future, it will be open to Indian companies to tender and their claims will be fully considered.—A. P.

FINANCE BILL THROWN OUT

C. P. Council Opposition To Fresh Taxation

NAGPUR, February 25.

Taxi-owners in the City are observing a hartal to-day as a protest against the increase in the schedule of taxes on motor vehicles embodied in the Finance Bill which was discussed in the C. P. Legislative Council on the motion of the Finance Member, Mr. E. Gordon.

A report received from Raipur says, that similar protest against increase in motor taxation was made there, taxi-owners suspending business to-day.

The council enacted into law the C. P. Money-Lenders Second Amendment Bill on the motion of the Home Member. The Bill which will remain in force for four years makes registration of money-lenders in the province compulsory, thus enabling Government to exercise some control over them in the interests of debtors.

The C. P. Enteralnments Duty Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The House next discussed the C. P. Finance Bill on the motion of the Finance Member that it be referred to the Select Committee.

Discussion of the Bill revealed non-official opposition to fresh taxation.

The Home Member intervening in the debate asked the House to accept the Bill which had been brought forward owing to financial necessity so that the Government might remove the deficit.

The House, however, rejected the Select Committee motion by 37 votes to 16 and thus threw out the measure.—A.P.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Famous American Jurist To Appear For Patiala In Entry Talks

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, February 25.

Indications here point to the stage at which discussions with States regarding their entry into the proposed All-India Federation rest. It appears negotiations in this regard will, as heretofore, be carried by the India Office through Counsel of the Indian Princes who will be invited for discussion on the general clauses of the Instruments of Accession to which Rulers of States will have to subscribe before entry into the Federation.

In addition to the general clauses embodied in the Instrument of Accession which may be common to all States joining the Federation, there will be a schedule of reservations specified by individual States. The latter, however, will be negotiated through the Political Department officers and individual States.

Mr. Monckton, Counsel for Hyderabad State, appears to have been retained by other States also, while the Maharaja of Patiala, who is here in connection with the meeting of Standing Committee of Princes is reported to have engaged Judge Wadhams of the United States of America, an eminent Jurist, who was one of the legal advisers to President Wilson during the Peace Conference after the Great War.

BROACH FARMERS AT A LOSS

No Means To Pay Full Assessment Sequel To Failure Of Crops

BROACH, Feb. 25.

A representative meeting of the farmers of Broach District was held here at the Seva Ashram when the situation arising out of the failure of crops this year was thoroughly discussed. Last year the crops were heavily damaged by frost and as a result of the same the arrears of revenue have accumulated. The farmers are at a loss to find the means to pay full assessment this year also on account of the failure of rains.

It was resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the agricultural distress in these villages and hold, if necessary, a farmers' conference in the Wagra taluka.

On the advice of the President of the meeting, and Dr. Chandulal Desai, a Farmers' Association was formed and a separate committee of farmers was appointed to enrol members for the same.

It was decided to keep the Association independent of any political organisation.—United Press.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA

City Pays Heavy Toll

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Small-pox mortality in the City of Calcutta in the week ending Feb. 22 was 378 attacks and 258 deaths against 309 attacks and 204 deaths in the preceding week.

Cholera claimed 79 attacks and 29 deaths against 61 attacks and 24 deaths.—A.P.

RAILWAY BOARD CENSURED AGAIN

Grievances Of Third Class Passengers

ASSEMBLY PASSES CUT MOTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Mr. Akhil Dutt's token cut to the demand under head "the Railway Board", raising discussion on the grievances of third class passengers, was carried in the Assembly to-day without voting.

Yesterday's unfinished discussion on the stores purchase policy of railways, raised by Mr. Nilkanth Das, was barred on account of the time taken by the discussion on the notice of adjournment motion in the Legislative Assembly to-day.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

According to the Party arrangement, Mr. A. C. Dutt (Nationalist Party) initiated a debate in the grievances of the third class passengers on a token cut. He said, the grievances were as old as 1903, when the Government itself publicly admitted them. He quoted the opinion of High Government Officials that these grievances still continued, despite the fact that the third class passengers brought the largest revenue in 1934. They contributed nine times the amount contributed by all other classes of passengers put together. The third class passengers' main grievance was that the fare was high.

The Government had gradually and systematically reduced the fares of higher classes, particularly of the first class, but has done very little for the third class passengers.

Mr. Mudaliar complained of inadequate latrine facilities in the third class compartments.

Mr. Navalrai expressed disappointment at the seeing that an Indian Railway Member was pursuing a worse policy than a European Railway Member. It was during the Indian Commerce Member's time that the third class fares and the freight on wheat was enhanced on the N.W.F.

The House adjourned for lunch.

OFFICIALS' TREATMENT.

Prof. Ranga said, being a habitual traveller by third class since 1913, he had some first hand knowledge of the grievances of third class passengers. He covered a vast field pointing out grievances regarding latrines, overcrowding and the treatment of Railway Officials and concluded by suggesting that there should be only two classes and the lower class fares should be lower than the present third class fares.

Mr. Aney supporting the motion said that since the grievances were aired annually, Railway Officials should be impressed by the urgency of the removal of grievances, particularly of the third class passengers. Their greatest difficulty was to get information as the Guard who was supposed to supply it invariably did not know vernacular. It was the singular case of the servant not knowing the language of the master, and not caring to know it. If any compartment needed electric fans, it was the third class compartment as it was generally packed. In the construction of stations also Government did not look to the comfort of third class passengers. They neglected stations used by third class passengers such as Hardwar and Benares.

WANT OF FUNDS.

Sir Mahumed Zafrullah replying to the debate said: Government was at one with members when they said that passengers needed minimum amenities required from purely the human point of view and it was the duty of railways to provide such amenities (cheers). Then there could be no excuse on the part of Railway Officials for not offering all possible courtesy and attention towards passengers, more specially third class passengers, who were in greater need of it. As regards other suggestions of members for further amenities in some cases a beginning had been made. Whoever was in charge of the railways, said Sir Mahumed Zafrullah, and with whatever degree of sympathy he approached the suggestions put forward, he would be pressed for by consideration of funds. After all Rupee was Rupee and he could go only as far as the Rupee could go.

WAGGONS FOR PASSENGERS.

Proceeding Sir Mahmud Zafrullah admitted that wagons had been used for the carriage of third class passengers. But this had been rare in recent years and was confined practically to the metre gauge railways only. He, however, agreed that it was not right to carry any class of human beings in wagons, even though they would be ticketless passengers. Railway Administrations were being instructed to see that such occasions were avoided and if any necessity arose the Railway Board should be informed of it. As regards arrangements for Mela at Sangam, near Allahabad, Sir Mahmud Zafrullah informed the House that he visited at the shortest notice and found that the arrangements were satisfactory and people appreciated this fact though traffic receipts were below expectation.

Referring to the complaints against lack of provision of latrines in the South Indian Railway, Sir Mahmud Zafrullah admitted that the condition was not satisfactory and promised to impress this on the administration. In addition to the necessity of finding more carriages by them.

The cut motion was passed.

LABOUR'S PLIGHT

The grievances of railway workers were ventilated on a cut motion of Mr. V. V. Giri who catalogued the omissions on the part of the Railway Board to implement the recommendations of the Whitley Commission in respect of a Joint Standing Machinery for the prevention of disputes and the establishment of Employment Exchanges, although this was pressed as essential so long ago as 1928 and also the non-observance of the regulations under the Geneva and Washington Conventions on several lines.

Mr. Joshi had only four minutes to speak, because the adjournment motion had to be taken up at four. Within this four minutes he complained there was no general increase in wages and on the other hand there was a feeling expressed by the Railway Board that Labour Legislation was responsible for part of the present deficit.

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Wanted respectable and active persons to influence Life Asurance business for Central Provinces, Berar, Khandesh and Central India for a leading old Company. Liberal terms. Representative shortly touring the province. Apply sharp. Box No. 2717, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor, M.B. B.S., for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Write immediately with pay and testimonials. Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (5648).

Wanted—Energetic Youngmen for the sale of easy Industrial Insurance schemes on a salary of Rs. 45 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Write for particulars to the National Home Assurance Co., Ltd., 10, Chamberlain Road, Lahore. (5649).

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12. TO BE LET.

To Let Room and Office and Godown in cheap rent in good condition. See Mahavir Building 71C-79, Homji Street, Fort, Owner Tele. 25543. (5680).

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One Wolsely Four Seater 1928 Model for Sale. In good condition. Offers invited. Can be seen at Satya Mill, Ltd., Delisle Road, Bombay No. 13. (5664)

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Appear Cambridge July Examination and save time. If Bombay preliminary cannot be passed, better appear Senior Cambridge. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (1775).

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76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Earn easily Rs. 100 in one month. Guaranteed three chances in one week by our new American Cotton System. Fee Rs. 10 only. Opening to Closing Chart of 15 years Rs. 1-8 only. Daily three forecasts for three months. Rs. 2 for the book. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, Fulgaliwala, Astrologer. Time 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. (5679).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Well established dispensary of eight years' standing with Surgical Instruments, counter partition and furniture, reasonable offers invited. See in person H. R. Joglekar, 15, Nehru Road, Vile Parle. (5677).

Property for Sale.—Alphonso Mango garden near Bulsar Station situated on Main Road. Apply Box No. 5676, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works of construction of a Bandstand in Victoria Gardens at Byculla, will be received up to 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued, on payment of Rs. 5 each, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th Feb., 1936.
(2719)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SHAH PUNAMCHAND MOHANLAL MORVIWALA, who was in our service has left us since 14-2-1936 after misappropriating our monies and without notice. Our customers and friends are hereby warned not to deal with him in respect of Insurance Premia or other transactions on our behalf. If any one does so, he will do so at his risk and we shall not be responsible for such dealings.

BHAICHAND AMOLUK & CO.,
Insurance Agents.
9, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 24th February, 1936.
2715.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices

LIQUIDATED CLAIM.
COURT NO. I.

Suit No. 1663 of 1935.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

JIVANDAS KHIMJI
Vs.
1. Bai DEWALI,
2. CHANDULAL GUZRATI
and
3. NAGINDAS GUZRATI.

To
CHANDULAL GUZRATI
and
NAGINDAS GUZRATI, the defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the plaintiff abovenamed has instituted a suit in this Court on the 26th August, 1935, against you for a declaration that the shares mentioned in the plaint are charged for the repayment of the principal and interest due on the Promissory Note, dated 4th October, 1932, for Rs. 3,100 executed by the defendants in favour of the plaintiff; for decree for Rs. 3,949-15-6 or in the alternative for accounts; for sale of the said shares and application of the sale-proceeds towards payment to the plaintiff of his claim in this suit and for costs you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff's claim, on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and take Notice that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated the 21st day of February, 1936.

N. GHATAK.
Master.

SARAT CHANDRA GHOSH & CO.
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
6, Old Post Office Street.
2711.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Services of G. F. Madiraddi as Manager of Gowrishanker Ashram, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, are dispensed with and proprietor of the Ashram is not liable for any transactions from 24th February, 1936.

B. V. BHUNRADDI,
Proprietor,
Gowrishanker Ashram.
(5678)

NOTICE.

Our establishment will be CLOSED on 27th, 28th and 29th instant on account of annual stock-taking. Our Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Department will, however, remain open, as usual. N. POWELL & CO. LTD., Bombay 4.

2703.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for construction of about thirty-five miles of 2'-6" narrow gauge Tramway between Talaja and Mahuva for earthwork, bridges, station buildings, staff quarters etc. estimated to cost about eight lakhs of rupees are to be given on 9-3-1936 when contractors are invited to be present to offer rates.

Particulars, details and drawings etc. will be shown in the undersigned's office any day during office hours from 1-3-36 onwards.

HEMCHAND R. MEHTA,
Executive Engineer.
Bhavnagar Para.
Dated 18-2-1936.
2686.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

BONAFIDE SALE OF GOODS OF BRUNSWICK SALON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, 26th February 1936 at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at Brunswick Salon, Readymoney Buildings, Church Gate Street, electric gramophones, records, electric gramophone with radio, gramophones, and the shop furniture, etc. Gramophone, and records of 10in. & 12in. size can be had by private offers before sale.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction on SUNDAY, 1st March, 1936, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Lentin House, North Lamington Road, Lall Chimney, near Police Station, valuable household, dining, drawing and bed room furnitures, carpets, brass and chinawares, etc.

Property on view from Thursday.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

12TH GRACIOUS WEEK
12TH GRACIOUS WEEK
12TH GRACIOUS WEEK
12TH GRACIOUS WEEK
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Directed by V. SHANTARAM

A picture that is drawing CROWDED HOUSES even in its 12TH GLORIOUS WEEK

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"Sanatan Dharma"
at
K-R-I-S-H-N-A
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LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act 1913).

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DIRECTORS.

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Zemindar & Merchant,
97, Clive Street, Calcutta.

(2) **SIRDAR INDRA SINGH,** (Ex-Officio)
Zemindar & Merchant,
Jamshedpur.

(3) **SIRDAR SAMPURAN SINGH, M.L.C.,**
Zemindar, Bar-at-Law,
Hony. Secretary,
Central Co-operative Bank,
Lyallpur,
Director, Delhi Cloth Mills & East India Cotton Association Ltd.

(4) **SIRDAR BALDEV SINGH.**
Zemindar & Merchant,
Jamshedpur.

(5) **SIRDAR AJAIB SINGH,**
Zemindar & Merchant,
Jamshedpur.

BANKERS.

The Central Bank of India, Ltd.
100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. K. B. Ghose & Co.,
6, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Batliboi & Purohit,
Incorporated Accountants,
Registered Accountants,
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. Indra Singh & Sons, Ltd.

SECRETARY.

V. P. Dube Esq., B.A. (Oxon).

REGISTERED OFFICE.

Lindile Chambers,
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

The Company has been formed to carry out the several objects stated in its Memorandum of Association and particularly to carry on, acquire and take over as a going concern the business of dealing in and manufacturing mild steel bars below 1|2", wire nails and wire products of all kinds which is at present carried on by Sirdar Indra Singh at Jamshedpur under the name and style of "The Indian Steel & Wire Products." Wire and Wire nails industry occupies an important place in the modern industrial structure. A study of the import statistics of wire and wire nails reveals that India still imports on an average about 9,650 tons of wire, excluding fencing or barbed wire and about 11,900 tons of nails. There is thus considerable scope for the expansion of this industry. M. S. Bars below 1|2" section are in considerable demand due to the present vogue of concrete buildings and the superiority of the latter over other types of buildings. The imports during the last few years have averaged about 40,000 tons a year. The situation of the business proposed to be acquired is an ideal one as regards the supply of raw materials and skilled and efficient labour. The plant is equipped with up-to-date and modern machinery, major portion of which has been recently installed. The works are managed efficiently by a staff consisting of amongst others, 11 European officers in charge of various sections.

A further encouraging factor is tariff protection granted to the industry till 1941, and the Directors hope to take full advantage of this protection to develop the Industry to its full capacity with the object of making India self-sufficient in her requirements of wire nails and wire products and of preventing thereby the annual drain of about a crore of rupees.

The plant machinery and buildings proposed to be acquired have been valued by **Messrs Mackenzie Lyall & Co.**, of 5, Mission Row Calcutta, and the purchase price payable by the Company has been based on their valuation report.

Agreements.

The company will enter into the following agreements:

(1) An agreement with the Vendor Sirdar Indra Singh of Jamshedpur for the purchase of the business carried on by him at Jamshedpur under the name and style of the "Indian Steel & Wire Products" with all its goodwill, assets and liabilities, rights and contracts as from 1st April 1935 at or for the consideration of Rs. 32 lakhs which will be payable by the issue and allotment of the following shares and debentures in the Company:—

20,000 fully paid up Deferred shares of Rs. 25|- each for the value of the goodwill ..	Rs. 5,00,000|-
17,000 fully paid up Ordinary shares of Rs. 100|- each ..	Rs. 17,00,000|-
1,000 first mortgage 7-1|2 per cent Debentures of Rs. 1,000|- each	Rs. 10,00,000|-
	Rs. 32,00,000|-

(2) An agreement with **Messrs. Indra Singh & Sons Ltd.**, appointing them as Managing Agents of the Company for a period of thirty years from the date of the incorporation of the Company on the terms and conditions and for the remuneration set out in Articles 127 and 128 of the Articles of Association of the Company. Copies of the said Agreements may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time within business hours on such days as are not Government or local Bank holidays.

Minimum Subscription

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 7 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 700|-.

Preliminary Expenses.

The estimated amount of Preliminary expenses payable by the Company is Rs. 20,000|-.

Qualification and Remuneration of Directors.

The qualification of a Director other than the ex-officio directors is the holding in his own right of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000|-. The remuneration of a Director provided by the Articles of Association is a sum not exceeding Rs. 100|- per each meeting of the Board attended by a Director. Every non-resident director is also entitled to Travelling and Hotel expenses and other incidental charges in connection with attendance at Board Meetings. A director may also be remunerated for special services by a fixed sum or a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the board.

Interest Of Directors

The directors interested are:—
(1) Sirdar Indra Singh as the Vendor in the purchase price to be paid to him.
(2) Sirdar Indra Singh, Mr. Baldev Singh and Mr. Ajaib Singh as Directors of Messrs. Indra Singh & Sons Ltd., in the remuneration to be paid to the Agents.

Commission Payable on Shares or Debentures

The rate of commission payable to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for any shares,—Debentures or Debenture stock of the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure such subscriptions shall not exceed 2-1|2 per cent on the shares, Debentures or Debenture stock in each case subscribed or agreed to be subscribed.

Rights of Voting.

Every shareholder has equal rights of voting, i.e., one vote for every share held by him whether Ordinary or Deferred.

Memorandum of Association

The Memorandum of Association is annexed to this prospectus and forms a part thereof.

Application for Shares

Application for shares shall be made on forms accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company's registered office together with a remittance of the amount payable on application.

Dated the 22nd day of January 1936.

(Sd.) CHHAJURAM,
" INDRA SINGH,
" SAMPURAN SINGH,
" BALDEV SINGH.
" AJAIB SINGH.

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

"TROPICAL EXPRESS"

At The Capitol

Prof. Doorlay's Tropical Express is with us for only a few more days. Bombay will regret the departure of this fine company which has entertained us lavishly ever since their first visit.

The farewell programme consists of the pick of the items from their incredibly large repertoire.

You will see the Festival at Bali, a striking Doorlay creation. To hear Luisa, that delightful little Philippine maiden, sing and play on her ukulele and guitar is something one can never tire of. This attractive lady with her seductive smile should have a brilliant future, if only taken along the right road. She has all the ingredients which are necessary for fame before the camera or footlights and a Hollywood scout in search of talent, should reach his journey's end on laying eye on her.

There is versatile Ruth Hasse, who to keep herself and you from getting bored wrestles with live leopards and tangoes with serpents entwined around her dainty figure.

Volatile Bob Halli Calloway will sweep you off your feet with his demon tap dancing. He has the rare gift of making every girl in the audience feel that it is only for her that he is dancing and singing.

Whilst touring in Delhi, the Professor discovered a Japanese toddler whom he has brought back with him. I had no idea, the little human body was capable of such feats.

We come to Lisa with her beautiful dark hair . . . her contortions and the 'come hither' look in her dreamy eyes. She is the complete answer to the misunderstood husband with his permanent seat in the front row of the stalls . . . from the fiery furdoongi to the passive noshoo . . . the knots into which she ties her body leave one breathless.

The Tropical Express will be leaving in a few days. It is entertainment for all the classes and the most fastidious of palates.

Study Cine Reviews

"And Choose Your Picture"

(BY D. C. PATOLE)

"What a rotten picture! couldn't make a head or tail of it!—sheer waste of money!" you must have heard, sometime, somebody making such remarks, while coming out of a cinema. You are surprised for you have found the picture quite tolerable. You wonder what kind of taste the fellow has. There is nothing wrong with him but only he has made the mistake of not choosing a picture to his taste. There are many who commit this blunder and then they blame the producing company—the actors, the story writer—in fact, everything except themselves for going to such a picture.

Most of the films which come from abroad are good entertainments. This is more true about American pictures than any others. If the picture turns out not to your liking, nobody but you are to blame. This may seem strange but it is true.

The film companies do not cater for indvidual tastes but they try to produce films, which will be appreciated by a big group of people. They produce various types of pictures. There are comedies, westerns, society dramas, historical musical and dancing films. For the thrill loving public there are the gangster adventure and mystery plays. In a place like Bombay, there are, atleast, half a dozen different type of films running in the same week. So it is for you to find out what type of picture you like and are sure to enjoy.

You will never think of buying a book, blindfolded, from a book shop. But this is exactly what some people do, when they walk into a theatre without a previous thought to the film. This is the case with many a occasional cinema-goer. They go to the nearest talkie-house or to the first one that comes to their mind and when the picture turns out not to their taste they start grumbling.

Study The List.

A glance through your day's newspaper will tell you what kind of pictures are running. This initial trouble may save you from many an awkward position—there will be no need to leave the theatre in the middle of a Bor's Karloff picture because your child has caught a fright or to move uncomfortably in your chair, for you feel, it is undesirable for your young daughter to witness intense love scenes and long kisses, in the society play which you have come to see with your family. The timely reading of press notices would have sent you. with your family to a more wholesome picture.

Sometimes, a man's enjoyment is spoiled simply because a certain type of picture does not appeal to him at all. It was not made for him but for quite a different type of audience. He is to blame if he goes to such kind of picture.

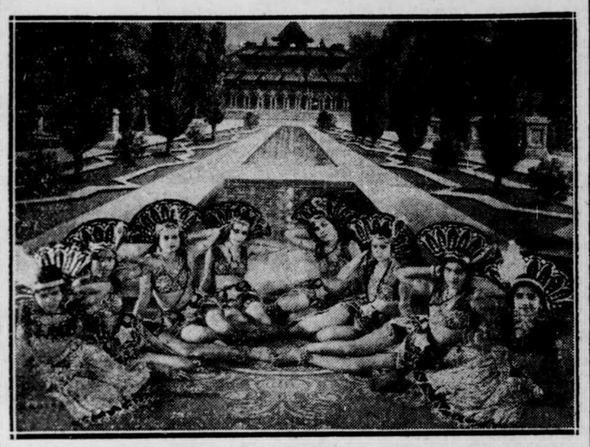
Some people go to see a mystery play and some out still in mystery of what it was all about. I have known people disapproving a brilliant society film like "Private Lives" for the sheer reason that they lacked the necessary background of understanding of the ways of western society and the modern problems with which it is set. Only handful of music lovers must have appreciated Grace Moore's "One Night of Love" in India, but it is booked for a whole year in Sydney.

The Wrong Picture.

Some people expect fighting-stunts of "Doug" style from every picture and when they are lacking their comment i "It's dull—no life in it." The funniest complaint I heard was, when I asked a friend of mine, (and mark you, not utterly a novice to the cinema) how he liked a certain Wallace Beery picture, he remarked, "Oh disappointing—I had hoped to see some polished gentlemanly acting." There was nothing else to do but to laugh this gentleman had come to a wrong type of picture to see polished gentlemanly acting.

Where would be the inimitable Wallace Beery if he tried to copy Robert Montgomery or Clark Gable?

In the end it comes to this. Know your own tastes in films, find out from newspapers where those type of films are running and when you go to see one you will be seldom disappointed.



The dance in "Dil-ki-Pyas" Bharat Luxmi's release.

Prof. Doorlay.

"DHOOP-CHHAON"

At The Minerva

One of the greatest Indian pictures as far as technique, photography and direction are concerned is New Theatres Ltd.'s social hit "Dhoop-Chhaon" or "Bhagya Chakra" now drawing full-house audience everyday—which now running for the fifth week at Minerva Talkies.

"Dhoop-Chhaon" is undoubtedly hailed as one of the leading pictures by the leading art-critics all over India. It has a theme that is essentially something quite different in conception. Director Sjt. Nitin Bose who is also the photographer of the Picture presents here his new approach to the cinema. It has been well cast—Kumari Umashashi Devi as Rup Kumari K. C. Dey as Surdas, P. Sanyal as Dipak and Nawab as theatre manager are quite up to mark. Those who love art, and music should not fail to see "Dhoop-Chhaon" at Minerva.

"WILD CAT"

At The Roxy

Swashbuckling romance of an Indian amazon—who is perfectly modern in ways and attire is portrayed with brilliant direction beautiful photography in Imperial's smartly different thriller "Wild Cat of Bombay" now running for the fourth week at Roxy drawing crowds of audiences.

The "Wild Cat" has a novel theme and interesting situations. The main role has been played remarkably well by Sulochana whose nine make-ups for different roles are wonderful. Those who love thrills, romance should not fail to see "Wild Cat" at Roxy.

FILMS FOR HOME ENTERTAINMENT

And Educational Aims

(BY P. C. SUBEDAR, L.E.E.)

When first introduced, 16 mm. film was essentially confined to amateur cinematography. However, the last few years have shown an interesting and constant increase of the use of 16 mm. film in more academic work than that usually done by amateurs.

The industrial, scientific and educational fields have become aware of the opportunity that 16 mm. films offer for producing and exhibiting at a moderate cost, motion pictures of a quality which favourably compare with the 35 mm. standard professional film.

Industrial organisations in the Western countries use 16 mm. for keeping records of manufacturing processes, for instructing their employees on established manufacturing, packing, shipping, safety processes and measures adopted within the organisation and for broadcasting to the buyer or the public at large, the characteristics and qualities of the product they manufacture.

In the scientific world 16 mm. films have proved invaluable to the laboratory research worker, and have found a prominent place in the surgical and medical clinics.

The 16 mm. films have entered the classroom, the large as well as the small auditoriums, and their use is rapidly increasing and recieving official sanctions.

These phases of practical usefulness of motion pictures have been making extremely rapid strides and 16 mm. films are often preferred to the 35 mm. standard for economic as well as technical reasons.

Although the variety of uses has been mentioned above for the 16 mm. film there are other sub-standard sizes of film used in different countries, viz., 9.5 mm. and 8 mm. with the respective equipments to produce and project them. The 16 mm. film has perforatories on both sides like the standard 35 mm. film, while the 9.5 mm. and 8 mm. sizes have only one single perforation running centrally. All the sub-standard films are available with fast emulsions like the standard ones but of the "Reversal" kind and of a special "safety" non-inflammable celluloid base. By "Reversal" is meant the photographic emulsion that is first developed as the negative and then reversed to the positive by bleaching and re-developing. This is being so done because of economy and to reduce graininess of the positive that would otherwise take place with contract printing from the negative.

DIFFERENT MACHINERY

To-day there are two absolutely distinct and separate classes of cine machinery, professional and amateur. They are not competitive but on the contrary complementary for the mere existence of each is of aid to the other. It is not necessary here to go into the details of the purely professional equipment of cameras and projectors. They are designed exclusively for studio and industrial use, and this, together with their considerable bulk and cost, both initially, and in operation puts them definitely out of the field of the amateur.

The modern amateur camera contains many of the refinements of the professional models combined with the simplicity of operation and smallness of size and bulk the fool-proof operation of majority of the amateur models is manifested in that they will not close unless properly threaded nor will the turret-equipped models run unless the lens is properly centered for photographing. In many models fitted with super-speed or half-speed attachments, these attachments cannot be used accidentally, as the release lever must be specially turned and held in place while running at high speeds. Tables indicating the correct exposures under varying conditions are placed on the cameras, so that there is little chance for error in this important factor. The short-focus lenses used have great depth, so that focussing, too, is simplified as much as possible. Among the added refinements or aids may be mentioned the filters and trick attachments, spring-wound motors to run the cameras and daylight loading film magazines. In a word, the 16 mm. camera is designed almost to think for itself. Among the well-known makers of sub-standard equipment may be mentioned Eastman, Kodak, Bell and Howell and Victor (American), Zeiss-Ikon, Agfa and Cine Nizo (German), Pathex (French) and Ensign (English).

GOOD DEFINITION

It is quite obvious that in order to secure good definition in projection, the original negatives and prints must be sharp and this is dependent upon the camera and the accuracy and skill of the operator. But even a perfectly sharp film could not be projected as such unless the projector is designed to give good definition, illumination and steadiness and absence of flicker in the image formed upon the screen. To ensure this, the modern sub-standard projector has to be made with great mechanical accuracy and rigidity of its parts and its optical and illuminating systems. Of course the magnification of the film image required on the screen for the smaller size is much less than the standard theatre projection as the viewing audience in the first case is much smaller. Hence the required image size and brightness can be achieved by a 500 watt incandescent light at the average compared to the arc light with its cumbersome generating machine required for the standard film. In this field of sub-standard projection, there are more, if not all the manufacturers of cameras mentioned above.

As already mentioned, it is a general practice with the 16 mm. amateur that the only copy he has got and also generally requires is the reversed negative. If more copies are required, the question of quality against price comes in and it has to be settled out of the following alternatives. 16 mm. reduced prints can be made from 35 mm. negatives. This alternative is used for a large number of purpose as it gives all the advantages of 35 mm. from the camera angle. That is, professionally made negatives of highest quality, with professional effects and quality, can be printed by reduction printers on to 16 mm. film to permit them being shown by the small compact and efficient 16 mm. projec-

(Continued in column 1.)

Srimati Devika Rani and Mr. Masih in "Mother" at the Imperial.

"MOTHER" AND "ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE"

Fourth Week At Imperial Cinema

The Imperial Cinema at Lamington Road has retained on its screen, for the fourth week, Bombay Talkies' double programme consisting "Mother" (Mamta') and "Always Tell Your Wife" ("Miyan Bibi.") The prolonged run of the pictures, which are going into fifth week from next Saturday. is an indication of their increasing popularity among all classes of the public.

About the merits of the films enough has been written in these columns and it is superfluous to add anything more.

(Continued from column 7.)

tors now available. The value of these reduced prints is generally appreciated in the field of education and propaganda work, when it is realised that 16 mm. projectors can now show images 8 ft. by 10 ft. (and even larger), of sufficient brilliance and quality to be seen comfortably by audience of one, two or even three thousand. The other alternatives are 16 mm. reversal positives and duplicates of 16 mm. negatives and contact prints. The duplicates and contact prints have much graininess and limit consequently the permissible enlargements from them.

More advanced firms such as R.C.A. and others have made direct production of 16 mm. with synchronised sound on film possible and have thus brought the amateur on a level with the professional; but then the question of increased cost rather fails to offset the gain obtained. Bell and Howell and Victor have adopted gramophone recording for post-synchronising of silent pictures and of late sub-standard projectors with 750 and 100 watts are available.

The "Night of Love" at the Super Cinema.

CINE TECHNICIANS

Organise Their Union

Indian Film Industry is progressing remarkably, and there is no denial to the fact that it has asserted her position amongst the prime industries of India. The general development in various aspects has been satisfactory as far as India is concerned. The time has come when India should make a move to take its place among other countries of the world and produce pictures of the foreign standard. The motion picture society of India has played a great part in the development and progress of this industry; but the time has come when it is felt that the industry should be on more solid foundations, which can only be achieved if we develop the standard of technique, which is the back bone of this industry. This can only be possible when the people connected with this industry join hands and work for the betterment of the national industry with mutual good will and better understanding.

Considering all the above facts a society by the name of 'Association of Cine Technicians of India' has been formed. Its chief aims and objects are to bring unity and better understanding between the people directly connected with this line and to develop the technical side of the Industry. Enthusiastics behind this good idea are some of the leading technicians of this line, such as Mr. Krishen Gopal the leading cameraman of India and Mr. B. S. Ahluwalia the young talent of India, who is a foreign qualified and experienced motion picture engineer. We hope the association will prosper in their able hands.

The association has already had its three sittings and the above said gentlemen namely Mr. Krishen Gopal and Mr. Ahluwalia were selected secretaries. Everybody interested in the film line is welcome to communicate with Mr. M. S. Ahluwalia 160 Tardeo Road, Bombay.

"Millionaire" New Theatres' new picture with Sunyal and Uma Sashi.

The Truth in Your Horoscope

Would you like to know without any cost, what the stars indicate for you, whether you will be successful and happy and what is indicated for you in business, love, marriage, friends, enemies, lucky and unlucky periods, what pitfalls to avoid, what opportunities to grasp. Here is your chance to obtain an Astral Reading of your life FREE, to learn the real truth about your life and prospects.

Your reading will be prepared by Tabore, India's most famous Seer, for many years private Astrological adviser to Royalty and the Elite. Simply send your full name, (Mr., Mrs. or Miss.), address and birth-date (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself, and 4 as. stamps to help defray cost of advertisement, postage, stationery, office etc. expenses. Tabore believes in fair dealings and so if you are dissatisfied with the Reading and return it, he will refund you your money in full. You will be amazed at his remarkable accuracy. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No Personal interviews; all consultations by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 334-E), Upper Forjett Street, BOMBAY VII.

A hacking, racking cough is nature's danger signal. More serious ills may follow. That's the time for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy—the safe, proven remedy that doctors have been recommending for more than 50 years. Chamberlain's clears the air passages, breaks up congestion. Quickly the cold is relieved. Economical. Pleasant tasting. K-14

CONGRESS AND LABOUR

Kamgar Union Formulates Scheme For Coalition Of Parties

The Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

The question of the relation between the Trade Unions and the Indian National Congress has been engaging the attention of the members of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union for a number of months.

In December, last the Union passed a resolution to the effect that co-operation between the Congress and the working class movement was essential for the developmment of the National struggle for independence and to secure that co-operation the National Congress should provide for the participation of the workers in the Congress movement through their class organisations. The Trade Unian at its meeting of the Executive Committee held at Nagpur accepted this resolution and decided to carry on propaganda to get it adopted by the Congress. Subsequently the Congress Socialist Party also, accepted the suggested change in the Congress constitution.

But the exact scheme for this participation of the workers in the Congress movement through their class organisation was yet to be prepared.

UNION'S RESOLVE

In view of the growing interest of the Congress members in this idea and the close proximity of the Lucknow Session, it was necessary to formulate a concrete scheme and to place it before the Congress, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union at its meeting of the managing committee held on Thursday last passed the following resolution and decided to carry on agitation for the same:—

This meeting requests the Indian National Congress to adopt the following scheme with the object of providing for the participation of the workers and other oppressed masses through their class organisations:

"Trade Unions and other democratic organisations accepting the creed of the Congress should be affiliated to the Congress.

"The members of such organisations should be considered to be the members of the Congress.

"Every such organisation should pay some affiliation fee to the Congress in proportion to the number of its members and should be entitled to send its representatives to the Congress Committees in the same proportion.

"This meeting appoints a subcommittee consisting of Miss Maniben Kara. Messrs., V. B. Karnik, W. G. Kulkarni, R. M. Jambhekar, B. G. Bhandarkar, S. D. Patil and R. K. Bhogle to discuss this matter with the Congress and other organisations to settle the amount of fees and the proportion of representatives in consultation with them and to carry on propaganda for the acceptance of this scheme by the Indian National Congress."

Claim For Rs. 1,05,500 Rejected

The claim for Rs. 1,05,500 made by Ramsubba Aiyar, formerly Chief Accountant and Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust, for alleged wrongful dismissal, was rejected by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar, sitting on the Appellate Bench yesterday.

The suit was originally tried in January 1933 by Mr. Justice Blackwell, who dismissed it on the ground that the appellant's appointment was temporary and that the trustees for the Improvement Trust, the defendants, were entitled to terminate it at the end of the period of appointment.

The appellant had formerly served in the Travancore State. In 1918, he was appointed Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Improvement Trust of Bombay. The appointment which was for three years was made by the former Board of Trustees.

At the expiry of the period, he was re-appointed in 1921 for 2 years, on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month for the first year and Rs. 1,250 for the second year.

28 Months' Leave

The appointment was further extended for six months.

In the meantime he applied for 28 months' leave which was granted.

At the expiry of his leave, the appellant was not taken back in service. He, therefore, filed this suit claiming that he was entitled to resume his duties until his appointment was validly terminated.

In dismissing the appeal with costs, their Lordships held that the appellant's suit was misconceived. On the evidence it was clear that his last appointment was temporary for six months, which terminated while he was on leave, and that he was not re-appointed after that.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. B. K. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Purnanand and Jasubhai, appeared for the appellant.

Sir Jamshed Kanga with Mr. F. J. Coltman, instructed by Crawford Bayley and Co., appeared for the respondents.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Music.
Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Sitar Solos.
B. N Kulkarni.
7-0 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. "Exposition of Gatha" Ervad Fromroz A. Bode, B. A
7-30 p.m. Dance Music.
By Misses Manickmala, Promoda and Shahla.
7-40 p.m. In and around Bombay.
A weekly survey of events during the past week.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-0 p.m. Light Music.
Bal Azambai of Kolhapur.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. The Week's Sports.
By A. G. A. Norman.
10-0 p.m. Books on Photographs and Allied subjects.
C. P. G. Wade, Esq.
10-15 p.m. The Radio Quartet.
Leader, Dominic J. Pereira.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. Dance Music.
7-50 "Young Ideas." A programme for anybody and everybody with young ideas.
8-20 A Pianoforte Recital by Ernest Lush.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.
12-36 p.m. Time Signal.
SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra.
1-36 p.m. Panchali by Gour Mohan Mukherjee.
2-6 p.m. Musical Selection (Recorded).
2-36 p.m. Talk by Kamal Bose. Mother and Her Child.
3-6 p.m. Time Signal.
Close down.
5-36 p.m. Time Signal.
Discussion on Music by Suresh Chandra Chakravarty and Sura Nath Mazumdar.
6-6 p.m. Light Bengali Songs.
Miss Prafulabala, Sudhir Banerjee, Bhabatosh Bhattacharya and Bina Devi.
6-56 p.m. A Musical Entertainment by the Members of the New Theatres Ltd.
7-51 p.m. News Bulletin in English.
SB
8-6 p.m. An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry.
8-51 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market SB Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali).
SB Miss Kankabaty.
9-26 p.m. Talk by M. L. Roy—"Life Eternal Series."
SB
9-46 p.m. Kirtan by Miss Radharany.
SB
10-6 p.m. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).
10-21 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
1-0 p.m. Panna Jan. Thumris.
1-30 p.m. Khwaja Hasan Nizami. "Mian kia chata hai."
1-45 p.m. Panna Jan. Ghazals.
2-0 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra, Sarang.
2-10 p.m. Panna Jan. Gits.
2-30 p.m. Close down.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal.
I.B.S. ORCHESTRA.
6-15 p.m. Fariq. Qawwali.
6-40 p.m. Sarangi Kafi.
6-59 p.m. Majidan Bai of Delhi. Khayal. Thumri.
7-30 p.m. Pt. Laxmi Dhar. M.A., M.O.L. "Hindustan ke Muslim Shair."
7-45 p.m. Maijdan Bai. Thumri.
8-0 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar. Kidara.
8-20 p.m. Farid Ghazal.
8-30 p.m. Maijdan Bai. Ghazals.
9-5 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. 'Mian ki malhar.'
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal.
News in English.
9-45 p.m. India 5,000 Years Ago. Mr. K. N. Dikshit.

DISTRIBUTION OF 'QUAKES

Dr. Roy Tells Why Certain Regions Experience More Shocks Than Others

Under the Presidentship of Dr. A. S. Kalapesi, Dr. S. C. Roy, Director of the Colaba Observatory gave in an address before the Bombay Geographical Association, an instructive account of the distribution of earthquakes over the globe with special reference to the seismic geography of India.

He said that throughout their histories, Bombay, Nagpur and Madras have felt but few shocks while Quetta, Shrinagar, Simla, Darjeeling and Shillong have felt many strong or weak shocks. The general belts of seismicity are also the general belts of mountain-building. The earthquake regions, with a few exceptions, are the regions where geosyncline of the secondary era were elevaed, folded and faulted, in the tertiary. He added that although places of origin are seldom identically the same, yet they are related and important seismic districts have been Jeoparadised by destructive earthquakes more than once.

The fact that a partcular region has suffered once from seismic cataclysms in recent years does not therefore give it a promise of immunity in future. It is important to remember this lesson in relation to the ultimate development of cities. With the growth of civilisation and world vated, folded and faulted, in the number and size of cities within the seismic zones has been marked. When earlier cities were destroyed by earthquakes the matter of shifting their sites was considered at times, though rarely, if ever, carried out.

The conditions that fix a big city preclude such a possibility and the view-point of minimising earthquake-damage with the aid of modern seismic Engineering should prevail more and more in city development as time goes on. This view needs repeated emphasis as the growth of modern cities always entails straining of the economic resources of wide rural areas surrounding the cities.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Devi Sahai Ramkumar, a hawker in kerosene oil, was arrested by the Maharbourie Police yesterday on suspicion.

Property worth Rs. 600 was recovered from a vacant room in Sukhanand Chawl, on a complaint lodged by Motilal Narayanlal, a cotton broker, that he lost yesterday ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 896.

The accused was produced before the Girgaum Police Court this morning and was remanded into Police custody till March 10 next.

A verdict of "death from shock and pneumonia following burns accidentally sustained due to the bursting of a Primus Stove," was recorded by the Coroner's jury, at the inquest held to-day on the body of Govind Kurup aged 30.

It was stated that the deceased used to be employed at a vulcanising repair shop, and on the 20th instant while pumping a Primus Stove, the stove burst causing him severe injuries of which he expired subsequently.

In his evidence before the City Coroner A. Anarnayan stated that the deceased was a fellow worker at the Vulcanising Works of Parmeshwar Krishnan Narayan, at Hughes Road. On the 20th February the deceased was pumping a Primus Stove and was putting some solution of rubber which he had vulcanised, when the stove burst suddenly and flames ignited the clothes of the deceased.

Eddie Alex and Alek Tannen were arrested yesterday by the Byculla Police charged under Section 380, I.P.C. (theft in a building).

It transpires that, both the accused visited the complainant last evening, at her house at Nesbit Road. After partaking of a meal, Eddie Alex on the pretext of washing his hands, went to a water tap, which is situated behind a wooden screen in the room.

It was alleged that behind that screen, the husband of the complainant had hung up a pair of trousers containing a purse, in which was the sum of Rs. 450 in G.C. Notes. Shortly after both the accused left the room. The theft was discovered a short time later, when the complainant's husband was getting dressed to go out. It was stated further that none had access to the room except the accused Eddie Alex.

Both the accused were placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered them to be remanded into Police custody till the 7th of March, 1936, pending further enquiries into the matter.

Verdict Of Accidental Death Returned At Inquest On Driver

The Inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner, on the body of Daniel Phillips aged 25, who was the victim of a motor car fatality which occurred on the 14th of January last.

At a former hearing, evidence was given by Mr. C. J. Collins who stated that the deceased was his brother-in-law and worked as a motor driver in the employ of Mr. J. W. Brough, Chief Agent, Crown Life Insurance Co and also resided at his employer's bungalow at Dongersi Road at Malabar Hill.

On the 14th of January, he received information of the accident.

Mr. Thomas William Brough in giving evidence stated that the deceased was his motor car driver.

On the day of the incident, witness stated further, he personally was driving his motor car No. T 4501 whereas the deceased was seated along side of him. They had left Poona that day at 3-10 p. m., and at that time, the car was being driven by the deceased. On arriving at Kurkee, witness, thinking that the driver (deceased) must be tired, took over the steering wheel.

At about 5 p.m. the car approached Kamptu Ghat when quite suddenly it dashed towards a tree on his left. Witness made persistent efforts to steer clear of the impending danger, but the gear failed to respond. At that stage, the crash occurred and he could not recall what happened afterwards.

Taken to Hospital.

When he regained consciousness he found himself lying on the ground badly injured. The deceased, who was also seriously injured was taken along with witness to hospital in an ambulance.

Witness also stated that he went to Poona to deliver a speech at the inauguration of a Rotary Club and to a question put by the Jury replied that he had partaken of no alcoholic drinks. All he had was a cup of coffee.

Another witness, Govinda Gharat testified that on the day of the incident, he noticed the car in question coming at a fast speed (which was later ascertained to be 30 miles per hour) and dashed into a tree. The car was on the left side of the road.

In summing up the evidence before them, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of "death from heart-failure following upon multiple injuries, sustained accidentally in a motor smash at Panvel."

Police Officer Tells Story Of His Investigations In Trunk Murder Case

The Chief Presidency Magistrate recorded further evidence this afternoon in the trunk murder case in which Ratilal Virchand and his brother are charged with the murder of diamond broker, Kanayalal Amritlal on December 22 last.

Deputy Inspector Twiss of the Pydownie Police station narrated the incidents leading up to the discovery of the body in the well at Gorbunder and finding the missing jewellery in the house of accused No. 1.

He stated that on the 23rd December morning he was informed by the police officer on duty that two persons had been brought to the station by a Taxi-driver and was told that there appeared to be something strange about the behaviour of the accused.

Witness questioned the accused and searched him and found copy of a telegram sent to a girl. He taxed the accused that the box in question contained the body of the girl and not books as was stated by Ratilal. Subsequently he took both the accused to their residence and on examining the room he found several red stains on the walls and door. Witness ordered the step-mother and some young children who were in the living room to quit the place and he locked up the room and put it under police guard.

Deceased's Brother.

After further investigation three persons came to the police station and later the brother of the deceased inquiring about the whereabouts of the deceased.

Witness then narrated how the body was recovered from the well at Gorbunder and finding the missing jewellery. The brother of the deceased had stated that about Rs. 40,000 worth of jewellery were in the possession of the deceased.

Inspector Dere, he stated, took charge of the investigations and made the relative panchnamas as the case fell within his section, Princess Street Police Station.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to Thursday.

If Your Child is Sick or Ailing Use.

Gripe Mixture
IT CURES & PREVENTS
Gripe, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Acidity Cold, Convulsion Etc.
Essential during Teething Time.
BENGAL CHEMICAL : : CALCUTTA.
Bombay Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY. Princess Street

"SAFETY FIRST"
MEANS
"LOOK before you leap"
THINK before you act
TAKE NO RISK needlessly
BE PREPARED for every Emergency
A believer in "SAFETY FIRST" will, therefore,
LOOK for the Name Brand

MERCKOZONE

when purchasing Peroxide of Hydrogen. THINK before he accepts a preparation that may be practically inert.
TAKE NO RISK either of being without a cleansing, healing, antiseptic or of using any but the best procurable.
BE PREPARED for scratches, abrasions, cuts, boils, ulcerated throats, etc., by keeping a bottle of Merckozone at hand for every emergency.
In short, "SAFETY FIRST" means
MERCKOZONE
In 4 oz., 10 oz. and 20 oz. Patent Bottles
Made Only By
E. MERCK, DARMSTADT, GERMANY
B. C. 2.

PULMOVIGOR

For all conditions of LUNG TROUBLES, BRONCHITIS, LENGITIS, ASTHAMA, TUBERCULOSIS and for breakdown after Influenza, Dangue, etc. There is no better product on the market than PULMOVIGOR. For it contains in its preparation not only the tonic ingredients but ingredients antiseptic in their effect as well.
Try a Bottle of 10 Oz. and CONVINCE YOURSELF.
Made in France.
Per Bottle Rs. 2-12.
MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagun Sud 4, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 2, 1354
Parsi: Shoerever 23, 1305
Hightide: 2-02 14-41
Lowtide: 8-17 20-26
Sunrise: 7h 1m
Sunset: 6h 43m
Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 27.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. Maloja with English mails of February 13 due at midnight.

FRIDAY, February 28.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 29.

Bombay Races, Big meeting, Fifth day.
Legislative Council, 10 a.m.
S. S. Narkunda with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

BILLIMORIA—Rupabai, beloved wife of Shapurji Dossabhoy Billimoria (Dyeing Contractor) expired at 6 p.m. on Tuesday. Funeral to-day at 8-0 a.m. from Mr. Shapurji's residence "Stonage", Peddar Road.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Alavi' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-30 p.m. on Sunday the 1st proximo.

S. R. PODDAR BALIKA VIDYALAYA

"Sita Ram Poddar Balika Vidyalaya" has been removed from Mr. M. R. Jayakar's Bungalow, Thakurdwar Road to Moolji Sikkanagar, China Baug, Girgaon Back Road.

STUDY CIRCLE

A Study Circle will be organised under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party from next week. Those who desire to join the same are requested to send their names to the Secretaries.

"At Home" To Retiring Co-ops' Chairman

The Managing Director and the members of the Staff of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., were at home to Prof. Hiralal Lallubhai Kaji, the retiring Chairman of the Society.

A dinner party was arranged at Minerva Restaurant, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Prof. Kaji was garlanded by Diwan Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal Gandhi, the present Chairman of the Society.

Two Years And Fine For Grievous Hurt

(From Our Correspondent)
Kalyan, Tuesday.

Judgment has been delivered by the Kalyan Taluka First Class Magistrate in the case in which two Kathodis were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Magistrate from the facts and circumstances of the case held, that the case was not of culpable homicide not amounting to murder but one of grievous hurt, and accordingly convicted and sentenced both the accused to undergo imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, each, in default of which, two months' hard labour.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"The Great Impersonation" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ship Cafe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"A Night at the Opera" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Shipmates Forever" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Night of Love" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mother" and "Miyan Bibi". ("Always Tell Your Wife"). Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savitri" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Vintage Wine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chandu on the Magic Island" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Littlest Rebel." Time as usual.
CAPITOL—Prof. Doorlay's "Tropical Express Non Stop Revue" in a "Farewell" Programme. Daily at 6-0 and 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S FUNCTIONS

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI

At 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Fort, public lecture by Mr. Furdoonjee D. J. Paruck, Officer d'Academie, on "The Rise of the Sasanian Dynasty and the Relations between Iran and India."

Prof. N. R. Phatak's lecture on "Tukaram" at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

Late Pandit Lekhram's Day at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum at 6-30 p.m.

The opening ceremony of the new premises of the Bengal Club by Acharya P. C. Ray at Shree Krishna Nivas, Hospital Avenue, Parel at 7-30 p.m.

ANTI-MINISTRY CAMPAIGN

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Lal Baug Maidan in furtherance of the Anti-Ministry Campaign launched by the Congress Socialist Party and the B. P. T. U. C. Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni will preside and Messrs. Meherally, V. B. Karnik, Bhise, Mahadeshwer and others will address the meeting.

Worli "At Home" To Poet Vallathol

The great South Indian Poet, Vallathol, and his accompanying troupe of artistes (Kerala Kalamandalam Kathakali troupe) were the guests of an "At Home" arranged in their honour, by the South Indian residents of Worli, in the premises of the Bombay Kerala Club and Reading Room. The poet delighted everybody with his usual inspiring talks. The function was well attended and came to a close at 7 p.m.

BAN ON SHAUKAT ALI TO GO

The Bombay Government's order against Maulana Shaukat Ali prohibiting him from entering Sind to conduct an enquiry into the firing incident of June 2 last has now been cancelled by an order issued by the Police Commissioner on behalf of the Bombay Government.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SIR SEYMOUR HICKS
in
HIS WITTIEST WEST END TRIUMPH
"VINTAGE WINE"
with
CLAIRE LUCE
A TWICKENHAM STUDIOS PRODUCTION.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Carl Laemmle presents
Edmund LOWE
in Universal's Master Mystery
THE GREAT IMPERSONATION
with
VALERIE HOBSON
WERA ENGELS
IF
THE SUPREME SPY ADVENTURE!

Sore throats
Quickly relieved by rubbing on
VICKS VAPORUB
OVER 17 MILLION JARS USED YEARLY

THE CAPITOL
Daily 2 Performances at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
LAST FEW DAYS!
Prof. DOORLAY'S
TROPICAL EXPRESS
NON-STOP REVUE
in their
FAREWELL-TO-INDIA PROGRAMME
including
"FESTIVAL AT BALI"
THE CHINESE TRIO
BOB CALLOWAY
DO-LIA-KIN
IVAN JACUBOVSKY
LULU & LUISA
(South Sea Island Belles)
RUTH HASSE
and other favourites!
POPULAR PRICES

The Monthly Flag Salutati on way held at the Congress House on last Sunday Morning, when Mr. K. M. Munshi (left) hoisted the flag.

SILVER CLUB RAID SEQUEL

Magistrate Gives Maximum Punishment

Several of the accused persons arrested in the Silver Club on the night of December 22, last when the Club was raided by the C.I.D. Officers, pleaded guilty to charges of aiding and abetting and assisting in conducting a common gaming house.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate imposed fines ranging from Rs. 200 to 20 on each of the accused. One person who was fined Rs. 50 pleaded that he was unable to pay the fine was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Ismail Mohamed, one of the conductors of the Silver Club, on whom Rs. 782 were found when he was taken into custody, pleaded guilty to the charge of having conducted a common gaming house.

SHARE IN COLLECTIONS.

Mr. W. K. Manker, Police Prosecutor, stated that the accused was one of the principal persons making the collections on behalf of the Club.

He was in receipt of 2 annas in the rupee as his share in the profits.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on his own plea of guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, observing "I can't impose a heavier fine under the section." It was the accused's first offence.

13 CONVICTED.

At the hearing to-day 13 persons found in the premises ostensibly for the purpose of gambling, as the Club specialised, it was stated in all conceivable games of chance; Satta Khel and Race-betting, pleaded guilty to charges of assisting in conducting a common gaming house. They were ordered to pay fines ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 20 each.

The cases of those persons who pleaded not guilty to the charges were postponed to March 10.

The death occurred at Nasik on Monday morning, of Mrs. Laxmibai Tilak, well-known Marathi poetess. Mrs. Tilak, wife of the late Rev. Tilak also a renowned writer and poet of Maharashtra and a Brahmin convert to Christianity, became famous for her work in Marathi of the life of Christ and for her autobiography. Mrs. Tilak, who was 65 years old, was operated last week-end in the civil hospital where she developed pneumonia and expired.

Electrical Contractors' Association

The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes:—

The annual general meeting of the Electrical Contractors' Association was held on the 15th instant when the eleventh annual report and the audited statements of accounts of the Association for the year ended 31st December, 1935, were adopted unanimously and a new Managing Committee was formed for the current year and the following were elected office-bearers:—

Mr. E. H. Asavaid (President), Mr. A. U. Khilji (Vice-President), Mr. D. G. Pandit and Mr. Alfred Lobo (Jt. Hon. Secretaries), and Mr. S. M. Jassawalla and Mr. M. D. Daruwalla, (Jt. Hon. Treasurers).

Mr. K. S. Guzder and Mr. B. Ram Hari were re-elected representatives of the Association on the Licensing Board (Elec. Dept.) P. W. D. Bombay.

Lucknow Congress Exhibition

The Agent A. I. S. A. 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay writes:—

Applications are invited from dealers in arts, handicrafts and others wishing to take up stalls as for entertainment and side shows at the Lucknow Congress Exhibition.

Prospective stall holders are requested to see Mr. P. H. Patel, Vyavasthapak of Khadi Bhandar for any further information and booking of stalls. Prospectus and the plan of the Exhibition can be seen at the Khadi Bhandar.

WARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Its Leading Features

The Warden Insurance Company, Limited though hardly a little over a year old, when it closed its books for the first working period on December 31, 1934, has given unmistakable proof of its claim to be classed among veteran Indian Insurance Companies. With a mighty figure of secured as well as completed business, very low lapse mortality and expense ratios, a six-figure premium income, and a very substantial Life Fund on the top, Warden has beaten all records and bids fair to become one of the most efficient, progressive and economically managed companies in India.

The business of Rs. 35,37,000 which its secured in the very first year has already given it the 17th rank among as many as 153 Indian Insurance Companies, old and new. Out of this a huge business of Rs. 25,16,000 has been completed, at an expense ratio of 86.4 per cent of the first year's premiums, which compares very favourably even with that of the few best established Life Offices in India. It is noteworthy that in spite of the heavy business booked by the Company, the lapse ratio is almost insignificant, being hardly 9.3 per cent. On comparison it will be observed that this ratio is far less than those of the Life Office of even 30 years' standing. The most outstanding feature, however, is the very substantial Life Fund of Rs. 17,734, which the Warden has created at the end of its very short existence of a year or so.

One more feature that needs emphasis is the appreciation of over Rs. 6,000 in the value of the Securities held by the Company, which is left untouched. It may also be noted that the Company has created a Dividend Reserve Fund for the benefit of its Shareholders.

The Company has already opened its Branch Offices at Bombay, Madras Calcutta and Poona, and is shortly going to extend its operations to United Provinces Punjab and North Western Frontier. It will thus have spread its organisation throughout the length and breadth of India within a very short space of hardly two years. This is a proof positive of the fact that Warden is growing rapidly.

One will naturally wonder about the secret of the phenomenal success which the Warden has remarkably achieved in almost every direction at one and the same time. The reason is not far to seek. Warden's Life Policy contracts are so liberal, beneficial and up-to-date that they become popular with the Indian Insuring Public in no time. To add to this, Warden has given much privileges and facilities to its Field Workers as to make them willing, untiring and unceasing workers. A very large measure of the success should also be attributed the most up-to-date, efficient and economic methods adopted by its Management.

It will be seen that the Warden is not content with resting on its oars. It is ever on the look out for further and greater achievements. With the records which it has already set up, we can safely prophesy a very bright future for the Warden.

Ex-Constable's Appeal Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent)
Thana, Tuesday.

The High Court of Bombay has summarily dismissed the appeal preferred by one Ganpat Salvi, formerly a police constable, against his conviction on a charge of murder and sentence of transportation passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Thana.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

TIMING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Timing at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Ar. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mails via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Ar. H.M	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Pasenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe)	8 55

Air Mail Timings

London-Bombay (Juhu)

	Arrival	Delivery
Monday	13-0	15-30
Friday	do.	do.

Bombay (Juhu)-London

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Tuesday	8-30	10-15
Saturday	8-30	10-15

BOMBAY-TRIVANDRUM

	Arrival	Delivery
Friday	4-51 p.m.	6-0 p.m.

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Monday	8 p.m.	6-30 a.m. on Tuesday

Santa Cruz Charity Fancy Fete

The Secretary writes:

The winning numbers in the Lucky Number Programmes sold in connection with the above Fete are as follows:—

I	.....	No. 75
II	.....	No. 518
III	.....	No. 1115
IV	.....	No. 1928
V	.....	No. 2021

ANTI-CONVERSION CONFERENCE

Committee Appointed To Hold Sessions In May

Secretary, Anti-Conversion Conference (Chambhar) writes:

The members of the Chambhar community who do not subscribe to Dr. Ambedkar's view that conversion is the only way for the social upliftment of Harijans have decided to hold an Anti-Conversion Conference in Bombay in the month of May.

A strong committee to make necessary arrangements for this Conference has been appointed under the presidentship of Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar.

Okha Port News

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, Okha, wires as follows:—S. S. Nur Jahan of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company arrived on 20th instant, discharged 117 tons of rice from Rangoon, loaded 1,000 tons of cement for Rangoon and left on 21st instant.

S. S. Barn Yarborough of Messrs. H. H. Ogarath and Sons arrived on 18th instant for loading of about 6,000 tons of salt for Calcutta.—A.P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Four Anna Taxi

Despite the request of the Taxi Drivers' Association the Commissioner of Police has fixed the taxi fare at six annas a mile from the 1st of April instead of four annas as demanded by the former. The Taxi Drivers' Association submitted a statement of expenditure for the up-keep of a taxi car which, it appears, did not appeal to the Commissioner of Police. The Association estimated Rs. 240 a year for garage hire and cleaner, Rs. 140 for taxation and licence fees, Rs. 1,050 for petrol and Rs. 500 for miscellaneous expenses. The Commissioner of Police thought this too low a figure which would not pay in a long run to the drivers or the owners of the taxis. They also expected to run the taxis 18,000 miles a year which, too, was considered improbable.

The Commissioner's Point Of View

The calculations of the Commissioner of Police, however, fundamentally differ from those submitted by the Taxi Drivers' Association and they are as follows:

Painting Rs. 35 to Rs. 100; Tyres Rs. 225; New Hood every 2 years Rs. 70 (35); Cushion covers Rs. 25; Battery every 2 years Rs. 60 (30); Oil and grease Rs. 90; Meter repairs and test 30; Miscellaneous repairs and spare parts 90; Depreciation Rs. 500; Insurance Rs. 100 to 120 and Cleaning materials Rs. 10.

Apart from this, there is another consideration, and that is the concern for the hack victoria drivers who, with their owners and syces numbering about 6,000, will be thrown out of work, if the taxi fare is reduced to four annas a mile.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Yesterday I wrote about that Juhu Road. To-day my grievances are turned to the gateway of the suburbs. The Mahim Causeway or the Bottle Neck bridge that links Bombay and Bandra. I visited that spot yesterday, and I saw long rows of vehicles ascending and descending the bridge. Were they not running a real risk? Those swerves and turns may one day be responsible for a terrible disaster. The bridge is dangerously narrow.

Something must be done about it. Either the Bandra Municipality or the Bombay Municipality must get busy and if that immediately be averted.

MILCH CATTLE NUISANCE.

The suburbs are making head way in every direction, but yet one wonders how they could tolerate the nuisance of the milch cattle stables in their midst.

Bandra has few of these stables, but Khar and places beyond are full of this menace to public health.

Could not all the municipal authorities meet together and think out a way of transferring these stables far away from the dwellings and save the population from countless diseases?

LATE SIR DINSHAW WACHA

Improvement Trust's Condolence

"By the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha the city has lost one of the most distinguished citizens and the country one of the most remarkable personalities in the political life of the country."

With these words Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji moved a resolution of condolence for the sad death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha who was for many years a member of the Improvement Trust Board.

Mr. Gordhandas after signing the minutes of the last meeting with appropriate tributes to the late Sir D. E. Wacha moved:—

"That the Improvement Committee have learnt with deep regret of the sad death of Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Kt., on 18th February 1936, who as a member of the Corporation for 30 years and their representative on the Board of the Improvements Trust for nearly 21 years ever since the constitution of the Board in 1898, and in various other capacities rendered valuable services to the City and by whose death the City has lost a distinguished Citizen and an ideal civic worker.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Committee's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle seconded the proposition which was carried, all standing, as a mark of respect.

PATHE
3-30 6-30 & 10 p.m.

POPEYE CARTOON

YOU CAN WIN
one of the CASH PRIZES
Rs. 75, Rs. 50, Rs. 25 and oth
by suggesting the appropriate Hindustani Title for the much discussed delightful comedy of a Hindu Couple
"MIYAN-BIBI"
OR
ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE
For Particulars of the Prize-Scheme
See "Hindustan" (Gujarati Daily)
See the above film together with the Thrilling Drama
"MOTHER"
depicting a Courtesan's supreme sacrifice to save her child from the dreaded heritage of her own tainted life
BOMBAY TALKIES' DOUBLE PROGRAMME
4TH WEEK IMPERIAL
DAILY AT 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
DEVIKA RANI, CASSHYAP,
SUNITA DEVI, MASIH
and others in the cast

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1936

HINDUSTANI MUSIC

The first Hindustani Music Conference organised in this city last week accomplished more than its promoters could have anticipated. It was directed to be definitive, practical and radically progressive. The artistes, who contributed to the six musical concert recitals, were, perhaps, not completely representative of the best in present-day Hindustani music. The aspiration would have been far too ambitious for the first sessions of the Conference. But there were more localities, generations and styles of music than those one could find accommodated in such short sessions of the Conference. And, the fact that the promoters were, towards the conclusion of the Conference, hardpressed to find time for the artistes impatiently waiting for opportunity to offer their services, should be indicative of the wisdom which limited the programmes to the capacity and scope of the first session of the Conference. The deliberate encouragement, moreover, of the younger generation of artistes demonstrated the educative trend of the Conference. Few will forget Khan Saheb Hafiz Ali Khan's "Sarode." He has rightly earned the title of "Sarode Nawaz" of Gwalior. The "Sarangi" of Khan Saheb Bandoo Khan of Delhi, the "Tabla" of Khan Saheb Nathan Khan and of Thirqua and the "Mridanga" of Gopalsing from Delhi and Gwalior will linger long in the memory of those who had the privilege to listen to them. If even only these artistes had the six concerts assigned solely to them, the promoters of the Conference would have found themselves more than amply compensated. For, it was, indeed, a rare sight to see the assembly, from the President of the Conference, H. H. the Maharana of Dharampur, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jayakar, down to every artiste, amateur and the humblest "volunteer", so completely under the sway of music, rivetted to their seats, as it were, from evening until the early hours of the morning. But there were other artistes as well. Sawai Gandharwa, "Master" Krishna, Shrimati Hirabai Barodekar, Kumari Khorshed Minocher Homji claimed their allegiance and appreciation. The concerts did not, rightly, exclude dancing. Syts. Nabakumar, Jamnaprasad Pande and Srimati Sunalini Rajam, who helped the Conference with their dance items, are not unknown to the city's world of art.

A Notable Speech

The six concerts, the varied programmes of both instrumental and vocal music and the number of artistes were given the maximum time. Their importance was thus duly appreciated. Not less important than these supplementary activities of the first sessions were the speeches, papers, discussions and resolutions which constituted the main feature of the Conference. The opening as well as the concluding address of His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur was distinctly marked by reconstructive vision and a far-sighted practical approach to the manifold problems of music. The present-day realities of the situation of music as they actually exist in India obviously prompted His Highness to speak to the young aspiring intellectuals, on the one hand and to demand better facilities for their instruction on the other. The necessity for changing methods of tuition in music, for consolidating the gains from scholars and musicians and artistes of the previous generation, for research in musical instruments and orchestral experiments, for new efforts and adjustments to the modern musical demands of the stage, the screen, the dance and the radio, for a uniform system of notations, for the introduction of compulsory instruction in music in schools and, finally, for chorus singing which His Highness emphasized insistently revealed at once the plane and outlook of the practical thinker and worker. His Highness's recollection of the age of Amir Khusrow and its indisputable contribution to Hindustani music led him naturally, to plead that "literature, enlightened scholarship and music must once again proceed side by side." It was to the savants of the times that the development of music, particularly the composition of songs and the formulas of "Laya" and "Tala" were, as Sir Sultan Ahmed has pointed out, offered the chance to grow. The critical examination of our musical heritage from the past, the equally critical appreciation of the present, together with the suggestion for restricted and scheduled programmes for musical conferences in the different provinces of the country, indicated the great importance of the part which His Highness rightly expects young aspiring, intellectuals to play for the nation-wide reconstruction in music. Equally naturally and justifiably His Highness would expect the Bombay University to lead them towards these objectives of national cultural reconstruction. But the Bombay University has remained hitherto conscious solely of its lavish hospitality to alien "experts." It is entirely unconscious of the nation's contemporary demands in live art and culture.

Instrument Of National Solidarity

Messrs Joshi, Sukumar Chatterjee, Khopkar, Deshpande, Harnant Shukla and Sunder Sing as well as Pandit Ingle were representative, however, of the progressive tendencies which formed the basis of their papers before the Conference. The resolutions passed by the Conference have made it evident that music has little value and less meaning as merely art for art's sake. Its purpose is social, despite the important individuality of the artistes. Its cultural function is national, despite the diversity of its wealth. The cultural history of India is, as His Highness pointed out, "never so vividly redeemed as in the history of its national music where Hindus and Muslims, worked and contributed as colleagues in their noble cultural aspirations and lofty cultural attitude of common achievement." Hindustani music is, aptly concluded His Highness, "one of those common cultural national assets that should prove to be the cementing tie, the guarantee of national solidarity." The Hindustani Music Conference has thus taken the lead in proving that the advancement of music implies the practical solution of specific problems, that it involves a collective outlook and social purpose, that it cannot justify itself solely as art for art or artist's sake, however eminent or skilled, that it must fulfil its national function as an instrument of national advancement and solidarity. That is its sole justification for national attention; that is the sole condition for its future existence.

Vague And Evasive

The Opposition Press has well summed up the deeply disappointing nature of Mr. Anthony Eden's first major pronouncement as Foreign Secretary by asking "what has become of the terrible young man of Geneva who wanted peace so badly?" Studiously "non-committal" and "evasive" it is in the true traditions of Conservative "statesmanship." The Foreign Secretary forgot, perhaps deliberately, the erstwhile Minister for League Affairs. There is not, at least in the summary cabled by Reuter, a word that can inspire Abyssinia or those who desire to stand for the honour of Peace with hope or cheer. Mr. Eden mouthed platitudes exactly as Sir Samuel Hoare used to do. Worse still, even at this late hour, he openly hinted to Italy that, inspite of every thing that she has done in the meantime, the old plan of peace still remained the basis of settlement. Little wonder that he said nothing material about Oil sanctions. Britain, proud of having taken the initiative once, is now waiting for others to give the lead. The terrible young man of Geneva is now the true, "Statesman" of Whitehall.

Mr. Eden was even more disappointing on the question of the "peace" which he once wanted so badly. He talked of the world's tragic lack of wisdom and pathetically compared the position 18 years after the war with what obtained before it. And yet he was using his eloquence to justify Britain's proposed participation in an arms race which was one of the primary causes of that war! He blessed the collective system and enunciated two conditions on which Britain would join it: "firstly the system should be truly collective and so powerful as to deter any would-be aggressor and-secondly, Britain should be strong and determined enough in its policy and aims. . . ." As to the first, it is impossible to establish a collective system if every Power makes it a condition precedent to joining it in any effective manner. As to the second, the standard, in a collective system, cannot be individual strength as compared with a hypothetical aggressor. But this is the basic principle which guides British rearmament policy. That policy is a contradiction of the essential principle of the collective system and, as the world saw more than 18 years ago, it leads to disaster. There is another point that he made while speaking of the collective system which is rather significant. "The British Government" he declared, "will take their full share in collective security, but they will take no share or part in encirclement." The dig is obviously at France, but is it the system of collective security which he was emphasizing? For, it is not impossible for Herr Hitler, in his present mood, to read in Mr. Eden's words a certain amount of encouragement to threaten, if not defy, Locarno because of the Franco-Soviet Pact.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

India's Greatest Need

(By Sarabhai Pratapraj.)

H. E. Lord Willingdon, deeply impressed by the poignancy of India's educated unemployed, observed on the 8th January, when laying the foundation of the Arts College at Rajkot that "It is a commonplace of educational criticism in India that the production of Arts graduates is already in excess of the demand" and that "India needs industrial and scientific training for her young men if progress is to be achieved and stagnation avoided."

This official pronouncement was in close sequence of the clamant cry of the educationists and scientists who met in the preceding December in conferences all over India.

The disease is spotted. The diagnosis after full consultation is complete. The remedy, proved and successfully applied in other countries by sovereign States responsible for the well-being of their people is found in scientific training and industrial research. Those States have opened out centres for practical training in them to well qualified young men. Nor is the remedy unknown in India. The Governor of Bengal with real sympathy has applied it. Only last month he started four industrial and two Agricultural Research Centres and has successfully diverted the active brains but idle hands of intellectual Bengal to the ways of life materially helpful to themselves and to the paths of useful citizenship.

Legislatures' Duty.

With such demonstrations before them Indians, whatever be their divergence of opinion in other spheres, look to the Finance Member with expectations for adequate provision in his budgets for scientific and industrial train-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4.)

MERITED CONDEMNATION

One is not much surprised at the ease with which the Legislative Assembly accepted Pundit Govind Vallabh Pant's cut motion condemning the financial policy of the Railway Board and Mr. A. C. Dutt's motion on the grievances of third class passengers. The Railway policy in general has long been unsatisfactory and popular discontent with it is now most acute in view of the huge deficit that the Railway Budget has revealed. Pundit Pant quoted figures to show that the real deficit in the current year was more than twelve crores. This is too big and bitter a pill for the Assembly to swallow without at least a protest, all the more bitter because last year the Railway Board restored the salary cut on the easy assumption that good times had already come back. Nor have Government suggested any satisfactory measures to improve the financial position. In these circumstances all that the Assembly can do is to condemn the Railway Board's policy and this it has done with little opposition from any but officials.

Though, however, the cut motions have been adopted and various constructive suggestions offered, it is doubtful if Government would pay due heed to them. Almost every critic condemned the extravagance of the Railway administration and the premature restoration of the salary cut. Nor did the Railway Member seem to object to the demand for reimposing a cut, though he observed that a cut in the higher salaries would save but a few crores and that it would not be possible in the case of certain employees without Parliamentary sanction. A salary cut is not the only suggestion made by the Assembly and a cut can make an appreciable saving if it is large enough to be just. As for the need for Parliamentary sanction, let the Government of India do their duty in the matter, without regard to non-Indian opinion.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Austen Chamberlain's Attack On Baldwin

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
(By Air Mail.)

There was deep and widespread sympathy among Englishmen in London on Monday following the news of the death of Brian de Valera. The Irish residents were particularly affected by the grief of their President and many passers-by in Piccadilly who had not already seen the morning newspapers just became aware of the tragedy when they noticed the Tricolour at half mast at the offices of Mr. Dulanty, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State. A message of sympathy has been sent from the National University of Ireland Club. A similar message of sympathy was also forwarded by the London Gaelic Society. King Edward VIII was at Fort Belvedere, Sunningdale, when he was told of the accident and Mr. Dulanty was asked to convey to Mr. de Valera his Majesty's sympathy on the sad death of his son. Similar messages were sent by Mr. J. H. Thomas, former Dominion Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the new member for Ross and Cromarty and the present Dominion Secretary, and Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's Victory

The election of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald with a substantial vote at Ross and Cromarty is a triumph for the Conservative Headquarters. With a Scottish victory behind him Malcolm joins his father on Monday next in the House of Commons once more and the one consolation that every one is having is the defeat of Mr. Randolph Churchill. As the "Manchester Guardian" pointed out, Randolph's role in the by-election was that of an impertinent swashbuckler who has attracted less than a tenth of the electorate and escaped forfeiture of depcsit by only 167 votes. At the same time the defeat of Mr. Randolph Churchill makes it clear that the revolt by the Conservative disgruntler is an exhibition of their bankruptcy in commonsense or practical politics. Ross and Cromarty will neither improve the political prospects of Mr. Randolph Churchill nor will it bring his father Winston Churchill in the Cabinet rank. The other pointer is the fact that Liberals are in worse political plight. By putting up a candidate against Mr. Malcolm MacDonald they attempted to demonstrate their hatred of the National Government but in doing so they showed that Liberalism, which once was in the ascendancy in Ross and Cromarty for over sixty years, has fallen on evil day.

Discontent In Labour Party

Many are glad that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is back in the House of Commons because they recognise that he has already laid the foundations of a promising political career. The by-election has its lesson to the Government. It shows that the anti-Government vote is heavy and has increased since last November. Mr Baldwin will have to take heed of this if the Government has to continue its steam-roller for the stipulated period of five years' office. This does not necessarily mean that the Labour stock is rising rapidly. Far from it. Labour has to make swift headway in the constituencies and it has got to settle its internecine quarrel. At present though to outward appearance Labour seems to be united. A closer study of the internal working of the rank and file in its relation with the Party leaders shows that discontent rules supreme all over the country. The Party leaders insist on refusing to grasp the hand of friendship and co-operation extended to them by the Communist Party, which is anxious to establish a popular front on the French line for the defeat of the National Government and Fascism in Great Britain. This has led men like Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. A. Bevan and even Miss Ellen Wilkinson to make some outspoken speeches against the Party leaders. Speaking in support of a united front, Mr. Bevan "implores Labour people, everywhere seriously to consider the consequences of maintaining the existing divisions in our ranks. The immediate outlook is too menacing to justify the luxury of continual bickering. By keeping our eyes fixed upon what unites and not upon what divides, we shall build a movement of which we shall all be proud, and which will deliver mankind from the terrors which now haunt it." Mr. Bevan also asserts that there is obviously no constitutional barrier to the affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labour Party. "A difference of opinion," he says, is not a constitutional reason for refusing affiliation, or many of us would be outside the Labour Party at present." The biting sarcasm of Mr. Bevan has naturally enraged the Party leaders, who, I am told, desire to bring the 'enfant terrible' of the Party to book so as to be an example to others of the Party not to go wrong!

Cripps For United Front

However, Sir Stafford Cripps has followed Mr. Bevan He points out that up till last year he was opposed to unity with the Communist Party because its policy was to get inside the social democratic parties and destroy them. In its pamphlets it said that Sir Stafford was the worst man in the country next to Sir Oswald Mosley. But since the Communist Party had changed its policy, Sir Stafford Cripps now sees no risk in joining hands with it. "During the General Election the Communists gave their assistance to the Socialist party," he declared the other night, "and I am prepared and anxious to risk a reversion to their old policy because it is vital to get working class united front. The great thing is to get a Government of workers in this country to work in conjunction with the Government of Russia. That means a united front with the Communist Party. Combination between the Communists and Socialist parties had already openly taken place in France, and in Italy and Germany,

(Continued on page 12, Col 3)

Frankly Speaking

DE VALERA'S OFFER

If Mr. Baldwin, who showed some realistic sense in replacing Mr. J. H. Thomas with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald at the Dominion Office, is wise he will grasp the opportunity for conciliation that has just been offered by Mr. de Valera. In his interview with Reuter's Political Correspondent the Irish President postulates certain essentials for lasting Anglo-Irish friendship. But in doing so he reveals a genuine desire for a satisfactory settlement with Britain. Of these conditions the question of land annuities is now merely a matter of false prestige insistence on which can only harm both the countries. As to the right of Ireland to determine her relations with Britain, the British Government would only be honouring its own Statute of Westminster by conceding that right without any reservation whatsoever. This moral obligation becomes all the more incumbent on Britain in view of Mr. de Valera's explicit undertaking that "an Independent Ireland would never allow itself to be used as a base of attack against Britain." As to "unity of Ireland," Mr. de Valera furnishes a basis of negotiation in his suggestion that only one-third of Ulster is against union.

FRUITS OF IMPERIALISM.

The recent trouble in Tunis over the new rules stipulating the knowledge of French language by candidates for administrative posts is but a natural reaction to the attempts of French imperialists to foist their culture on the Arabs. The facile reference to Communists too having taken part in the riots which ensued is irrelevant for, Communists or Nationalists, all Arabs very rightly feel indignant over this infliction —at the point of bayonet, as it were—of an alien language. The agitation is not so much a protest against a particular law but a manifestation of the resentment felt by the Arabs against foreign domination itself. And similar agitation is bound to recur so long as this domination lasts.

GOOD LUCK TO JINNAH.

We are glad Mr. Jinnah's mission to Lahore has not been futile and there are distinct signs of the two communities, the Sikhs and Mussalmans, coming to a satisfactory settlement. So far, as he points out in his statement, he has received cordial co-operation from both the parties which in itself justifies the hope that we might at last see the end of a most unfortunate controversy. The Punjab Government too have taken a wise step in releasing the internees, thus enabling Mr. Jinnah to be in touch with them. The task of Mr. Jinnah has no doubt been made easier. But true success depends on how Muslim and Sikh leaders do their duty.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

It is a pleasant surprise that the Council of State took up a less reactionary attitude towards the Payment of Wages Bill than did the Legislative Assembly. In response to an earnest appeal from Mr. P. N. Sapru Government and the Council accepted his amendment that for the concerted absence of ten or more workers without due notice or any reasonable cause a maximum of eight day's wages may be deducted and not of thirteen days as prescribed by the Legislative Assembly. We do not know what induced Government to accept the amendment. They may have been influenced by the universal opposition of Indian Labour to the penalty clause and by Mr. Sapru's appeal to them "to deal with Labour troubles in the British way and thus prevent Communism spreading in India." In any case, the reduction of penalty is a step in the right direction, though Labour will never be reconciled to the objectionable principle of the penalty clause.

DEMAND ADULT FRANCHISE.

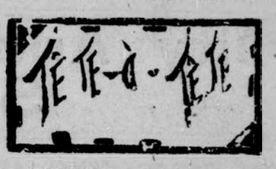
The Bombay Municipal Corporation has at long last given its support to Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole's Bill lowering the franchise of the municipality from a rental of ten rupees to one of five rupees. It long opposed this slight reform but could not gracefully do so now since under the new Constitution the franchise for even the local Legislative Assembly is a five-rupee rental. The time has, indeed, come for the introduction of adult franchise at least in the elections to the local bodies. A wide franchise like that will do much to rouse enthusiasm among all citizens for civic service and reform and will also enable these bodies to safeguard duly the poor people's interests which at present are sadly neglected.

Mr. Nariman's Lecture

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I yield to none in my appreciation of the zeal and sincerity with which Mr. Nariman has discharged the Mayoral functions. But in his speech at the Local Self-Government Institute last Saturday he did less than justice to the Municipal Executive in the matter of the coal-dust nuisance at Dadar. According to the report at page 9 of your to-day's issue he stated that the Executive had paid no heed to the complaints of the public on this subject until he took up the matter in April last, when as a result of his inspection of the site the acting Commissioner opened negotiations with the Railway authorities and persuaded them to stop the unloading of coal at Dadar goods-yard. What actually happened was that in August 1934 I held a conference with the railway officials, at which certain measures were suggested for mitigating the nuisance, short of stopping the traffic altogether, which it was feared might raise the price of charcoal to the public. In order to test these measures it was agreed that the charcoal-dealers' licences at Dadar should be continued for one year more, on the understanding that if the complaints did not cease the traffic would be stopped thereafter. Unfortunately the steps taken to abate the nuisance proved ineffective, and accordingly the licences were not renewed after last monsoon. It will thus be seen that the complaints had been attended to long before Mr. Nariman became Mayor, and in stopping the nuisance the acting Commissioner merely gave effect to the decision arrived at with the Railway authorities in the previous year.—Yours, etc.,

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, Feb. 24.



"INDIA'S MUSEUMS ARE DISAPPOINTING."
—Headline.

Tut, Tut. They are doing their best by provoking Adjournment Motions.

* * * *

"Sind's Parting Gift To Presidency", said a headline yesterday.

And, for a moment we had a wild fear that it might be Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto.

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah hopes "I shall be able to persuade all Muslim friends that co-operation towards an honourable understanding and settlement is the right course."

We sincerely wish him all possible success. And after his triumph at Lahore, may we hope he will be able to persuade all Independent friends—including himself—that co-operation towards an honourable understanding of the country's interests is the right course?

* * * *

There is a rumour current in Delhi that Sir Fazli Husain is trying to come back to the Congress-fold in search of a Chief Ministership.

This must be taken with a generous pinch of salt—not the Chief Ministership, but the return.

* * * *

It may be true, as a Delhi confrere reminds us, that Sir Fazli "used the Congress ladder to achieve the highest position and then kicked it off."

But our confrere forgets that that happened a very long time ago. Since then both have changed radically—in their respective directions.

* * * *

Mr. Bannerjea told the Legislative Assembly that Japan had built her entire prosperity on a proper working of railways, and that India could do the same.

But Japan is Japan and India is—what?

* * * *

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant asserts that Sir Mahomed Zafrullah has failed to face the problem of Indian railways in the spirit of scientific reality.

That is because the highly promising student has tried to face it in the spirit of beatific—we mean bureaucratic unreality.

* * * *

Mr. Eden sadly confesses that the similarity of the present world situation with that in 1914 was "no great tribute to the world's collective wisdom."

But let there be no mistake. Mr. Eden was not working up to an announcement that he and his colleagues were going to discard their Saville Row elegance for sack-cloth and ashes.

In fact it was all intended as a justificatoin for wearing armour and more armour—as they did before the war.

* * * *

"There coud be" solemnly proclaimed Mr. Eden, "neither weakness nor wavering until peace was signed."

This might as well mean that there would be both weakness and wavering after Italy had imposed "peace" on Abyssinia with unrestricted use of tanks, bombs and aeroplanes.

* * * *

Commenting on Eden's speech the Opposition Press, says Reuter, asks what has become of the terrible young man of Geneva who wanted peace so badly.

He has been transferred to the British Foreign Office

* * * *

Lord Cranbourne said that Britain's word was her bond.

More frequently Britain's word is the other party's bond.

* * * *

Mr. de Valera says: "If the inhabitants of Northern Ireland had been consulted only one-third the area of the six counties would have shown a Unionist majority."

This sounds like an echo of Indian and Egyptian seditionists.

* * * *

The finer sensibilities of Brother Kanaiyalal Vakil have been deeply outraged. At least that is what we gather from the indignation with which he drew our attention to the following passage from a Bombay letter appearing in a Northern India contemporary:—

"There was an art exhibition at the Town Hall for a couple of weeks and for the last two days, there was a dog show in the same place. Both were matters of interest to interested people."

We have done our best to console him. We even went so far as to assure him that we gave a very wide berth to both. But he wouldn't be pleased. These artists!

Tightening Of Sanctions Urged

Liberals Against "Piling Up Of Arms"

LONDON: February 24.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on Foreign Affairs Sir Archibald Sinclair for the Samuelite Liberals urged the imposition of the oil embargo even without participation of the United States, and also on coal, iron and steel sanctions, and the most complete severance of economic relations with Italy to which fellow-members of the League would agree.

Mr. L. S. Amery urged Government to extricate themselves from the blind alley of the Sanctions Fund. The solution, he said, was based on the merits of the case, and not on the idea that Italy must be punished.

Attlee Disappointed

Major Attlee, who was most disappointed with Mr. Eden's speech, said the Government were not going to get the country united by blowing hot and cold on League affairs. The case for more armaments had yet to be made out, and whatever arms were required, were only for League purposes. The Opposition Labourites would be no party to the piling up of arms and the policy of Imperialism and alliances.

Lord Cranbourne, winding up for the Government, stated that the sanctions were becoming increasingly effective and many Italian export trades were most affected.

He emphasised that the British action in the Mediterranean was purely defensive, and declared that Britain's good name was pledged to collective security. The fact that Britain's word was her bond was the greatest security on which peace rested.

Restless Insecurity.

The outlook was sombre. There was a feeling of restless insecurity in the world. England alone stood rock-like between the shifting sands, and it should be their prime purpose to make that rock strong and stable as they could.

That was the supreme and, possibly the only, justification for reconsideration of Britain's armaments.—Reuter.

MAFEY REPORT LEAKAGE

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Mr. Eden revealed that a leakage of the Mafey Report occurred in Paris.

The labourite, Dr. Hugh Dalton recalled that Hoare-Laval peace proposals' leakage occurred when Sir Samuel Hoare was in Paris and voiced the uneasiness of the members at these disclosures.

Mr. Eden agreed, naturally. He was unable to disclose the steps that are being taken to prevent similar leakages.—Reuter.

ITALY'S REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

ROME, Feb. 25.

A brief note replying to the British Note of February 17, regarding mutual assistance in the Mediterranean says that Italy reserves the right of bringing up the matter in the place and manner she deems most appropriate.—Reuter.

MORE BOMBING ON ERITREAN FRONT

ROME, Feb. 25.

Intense activity on the Eritrean Front is reported by Marshal Badoglio, especially of the Air Force, which is bombing the enemy south of Amba Alagi and in Tembien.—Reuter.

"TERRIBLE YOUNG MAN OF GENEVA"

Eden Accused Of Evading Issue By Liberal And Labour Press

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The non-committal nature of Mr. Eden's speech has plainly disappointed the hopes of labour and liberal press, which accuses Mr. Eden of evading the issue, and asks what has become of the terrible young man of Geneva who wanted peace so badly.

Conservatives agree that Mr. Eden said nothing new, but strongly approve of his firm restatement of Britain's adhesion to collective security and commonsense in handling of the sanctions question.

The "Times" says the speech, stamped with General Cabinet approval, supports Mr. Eden's thesis that British re-armament is necessary in order to secure disarmament, and remarks that to appeal to the United State's conscience in the matter of oil sanctions will be resented by the majority of Americans as a League attempt to saddle the republic with responsibilities she consistently rejected.

The "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Express" maintain a tirade against collectivism though the "Morning Post" gleans comfort from the fact that there is no hint of the British Government taking the initiative in imposing further sanctions.—Reuter.

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ITALIAN COLUMN SURPRISED

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 25.

Following the daring raid on the Northern Front reported yesterday, Ras Imru states that later another Abyssinian patrol entered the enemy's line during night time, and surprised an Italian column near Adowa.

The enemy were put to fight after a short fierce hand-to-hand struggle leaving 256 dead and a considerable booty in the shape of arms and munitions. The Ethiopian losses were small.—Reuter.

Sirdar High School

The annual social gathering of the Sirdar High School was held on Sunday with great eclat under the presidency of Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law and ex-Principal, Government Law College, Bombay. The report of the school was first read and it showed that the school included students of all communities and either sex and that it was one of its ideals to foster a cosmopolitan spirit among its pupils. The Principal of the schools, Mr. A. N. Oscar, is a European and English is the medium of instruction from the very first standard. Mr. Dalvi in his speech paid a fitting tribute to the merits of the school particularly to its freedom from any caste or communal prejudices. Among other speakers was Miss Bachubai Wagle, a teacher in the school and a well-known social worker of the city.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE COMPETITIONS

Interpellations In Madras Council

MADRAS, February 25.

The budget session of the Madras Council commenced to-day with thin attendance. Mr. Halasyam, the newly elected Congress member, was sworn in.

During the question hour, Sir K. V. Reddi, Law Member, denied the knowledge of the alarming increase in the cross-word and prize-puzzle competitions conducted on fraudulent lines. He however assured the House that the Government were examining the legal position to take action, if necessary.

The City Municipal Amendment Bill was passed into law this evening without division.

The Bill modelled on the Calcutta Corporation Act provides extension of franchise, creation of the Deputy Mayor and an Alderman, abolition of the nomination system with safeguards to secure adequate representation of minorities and special interests and the conferring of powers on the Corporation for slum clearance and to control noises in the City.—United Press.

SABOTAGE IN CHATHAM

Destroyer "Velox" Involved In Outrage

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Admiralty have announced the investigation of another case of sabotage at Chatham Dockyard, the destroyer "Velox" being the vessel involved, making the fourth incident of a similar nature within three months.—Reuter.

U. S. GOVERNMENT TO BORROW NEW CASH

Morgenthau Lifts Veil On Monetary Programme

WASHINGTON: Feb. 25.

An important statement partly revealing the nature of the Government's hitherto mysterious monetary programme, has been made by Mr. Morgenthau, in announcing that the Treasury will refinance 450 million dollars short term bills and 559 million dollars treasury notes maturing on March 16 and April 15 respectively.

Mr. Morgenthau at the same time stated definitely that the Government will borrow new cash, but declined to reveal the amount of it or the terms of the new issue, and likewise refused to indicate whether part of the new money would be used for the huge bonus payment due to ex-soldiers. Details of the Financing Bill will be announced on March 2.—Reuter.

EXCISE RAID CASE

To Be Heard To-day And To-morrow

The Government must make up their mind to prosecute the accused either in Calcutta or in Bombay", Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, stated on Tuesday when counsel for the prosecution opposed the application of Mr. C. N. Kanuga, counsel for Mr. J. E. Gubbay, for an adjournment of the Excise Raid case, as his client had to be present in Calcutta on March 2 before the Magistrate, Alipur Court in connection with the case launched against him there.

The Magistrate observed that unless the Government decided one way or the other, he could not rule that the accused should be present in Bombay. The Magistrate directed that the case in Bombay be heard to-day and to-morrow and postponed thereafter to enable Mr. Gubbay to go to Calcutta.

Mr. Kanuga stated that although his client was arrested as far back as in October 1935, uptil now the Bengal Excise Department had not put him on a charge sheet. Several adjournments had been obtained, and his client was advised to oppose any further remands as it was apparent the Bengal Excise Department did not possess sufficient material to place him on a charge sheet.

FISHING FOR EVIDENCE

It was not unlikely, counsel contended, that they, in Bengal, were trying to "fish for evidence" by proceeding first with the case in Bombay.

Mr. Kanuga urged that in fairness to the accused and in the interests of justice, his client must be given every opportunity to instruct counsel in Calcutta to oppose the application for a further remand.

Mr. Godinho opposed the application and stated that it was not a "bona-fide" application.

Magistrate: Why do you say it is not a "bona-fide" application. Is he not bound to appear before the Magistrate at Alipore?

Mr. Godinho: But I had stated that every facility would be obtained to go on first with the trial here.

Mr. Kanuga: I am thankful for the assurance. But I do not want to be patted on the back and told, it would be quite alright to go on with the case here, when definite instructions have now been received from Calcutta that my client must be present to oppose any further remand there. It is absolutely essential I submit that he must be present in Calcutta on March 2.

After hearing further arguments, the Magistrate granted permission for Mr. Gubbay to go to Calcutta on Thursday night. He proposed meanwhile to hear the case on Wednesday and Thursday.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 6.)

ing, the needs of which our Viceroy has recognised and so opportunely expressed.

India's legislators should not undermine the faith reposed in them by the promising hopefuls of India for early amelioration of their plight. Now, is the time for remedial action. Surplus revenue will soon be available. How better can it be utilised than for the multiple benefits of finding useful employment for the educated of India and of her industrial regeneration?

Example of Britain.

The "Times" has in time helpfully pointed out to us the way to the goal. It was on the 23rd ulto. that it gave us glimpses of the Annual Report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain. While commenting on the said Report, it said that British Industry realises the importance and the help which science gives at every stage of the processes of Industry and that British Industry is getting more research minded. When Great Britain, the most industrially advanced country in the world, will have more and still more of Science for industries, can our administrators from the same Britain ignore these lessons or can they be ignorant of what the State does and ought to do to help industrial uplift of the country? The object-lessons of the Report are definitely informative and instructive when the Report states that 13 out of 18 applicant Research Associations have been given financial assistance by the State Department, of which Lord Rutherford is the Chairman. The Associations are thus already assured of 30 per cent. increase in their resources, as compared with that they commanded eighteen months ago. It is further stated that with one exception each of these Associations now enjoys an income of about £10,000.

Modernisation of industrial equipment makes for added employment, increased production, reduced costs, placing cheapened products within reach of masses of mediocre means. In progressive countries this may be a platitude. In our backward India it is the efficatious panacea for most of our economic ills, and for avoiding stagnation of our intellectuals.

Best Use For Surplus

Indians are conscious that Government has no Aladin's lamp to raise Research Institutes all in one night. But the administrative head of the country, who transferred the Pusa Agricultural Institute and transmuted it, as it were, into one of greater magnitude and of better usefulness within the short period of a few months, can as readily conceive and start at least one central institution in the year of surplus revenue for practical scientific training of all India usefulness. Our Finance Member, must accord consideration to the suggestion made very recently by Sir George Anderson, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, who stressed the urgency of the expenditure of large sums of money on more productive and more practical forms of education. The Commissioner was more incisive when he criticised that "Large sums of money are being squandered and much of it could be spent for far more suitable form of practical training." For surely the expenditure is irretrievably squandered when one product of it is not of service or use to the community. The Finance Member ought not to be oblivious of such far-sighted counsel, and he must take immediate action on it. It will rivet the classes and the masses into a dynamic unity for working together for mutual well-being and for the material welfare of all India. Besides, this will certainly benefit the consumers. Their employment will be increased, they will have added purchasing power, and their standard of living will be raised.

LONDON INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Organisation To Change Name

LONDON, Feb. 25.

A general meeting of the Indian National Congress of Great Britain, after lively debate, decided to change its name, and will adopt a new name at another general meeting to which representatives of all Indian political organisations will be invited.—Reuter.

NURSE & ACCOMPLICE FACE MURDER CHARGE

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The trial of nurse Waddingham and Ronald Sullivan for the murder of Mrs. Ada Baguley opened at the Nottinghamshire Assizes before Justice Goddard. The indictment does not mention Mrs. Baguley. Mr. Norman Birkett K. C. leads for the Crown.—Reuter.

EXCLUDED AREAS

Lords Pass Draft Order Without Dissent

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The House of Lords approved without dissent the draft Order dealing with excluded and partially excluded areas.—Reuter.

£2,000 'PLANE WRECKED

League Union's Gift To Abyssinian Red Cross

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 21.

The 2,000 sterling aeroplane presented by the League of Nations Union to the Abyssinian Red Cross was wrecked in a crash on the aerodrome.

The British pilot, Captain Hayter, scrambled clear of the wreckage and was only slightly hurt.—Reuter.

GERMAN MATERIAL FOR INDIAN RLYS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons Colonel Wedgwood enquired whether material for Indian State Railways was still ordered from Germany and whether if such orders were placed in future they would be used to free the British frozen credits in Germany.

Mr. Butler replied that orders continued to be placed in Germany from time to time when the German tenders were most advantageous to India. But as far as it was known here the volume of such orders was relatively small. The balance of trade between India and Germany was still in favour of India.—Reuter.

MARCONI WINS AT BIRMINGHAM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the Birmingham races, "Marconi', owned by the King and leased to the Earl of Derby while the court was in mourning, won Saltley Chase over two miles.

Marconi won by 25 lengths amid great cheering. The favourite, Sweetberry, fell in the last fence when it was holding a commanding lead.

KING'S EMPIRE MESSAGE

Will Be Broadcast On March 1 From Daventry

LONDON, February 25.

The King's Empire message on March I will be broadcast from Daventry with omni-directional aerial, in order that the short-wave listeners throughout the Empire may pick up the transmission direct.

Recording subsequently will be re-broadcast at the ordinary Empire Services.—Reuter.

Strike In Calcutta Navigation Company

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

About 150 men, mostly clerks employed by the Inland Steam Navigation Company, struck work on the ground that the management had refused to receive a deputation on their behalf.—A.P.

(Continued from column 7.)

arrangements. As a safeguard, it was provided in the Order-in-Council that the Sind Budget should be placed before the Advisory Council.

A POINT OF ORDER.

It was 6 p.m., by this time, and the adjournment motion was talked out. Before discussion on budget was resumed, Mr. Jog raised a point of order, whether the Government could place a Budget for part of the province only, before the House.

Sir Ali Mahomed, giving his ruling, said that though he received notice of the adjournment motion, he withheld permission until he had heard the address of the Governor and the statement of the Finance Member. Technically and constitutionally Mr. Jog was right, but on administrative grounds, the Government could bring forward such a Budget. Though sec. 72 (d) laid down that the Budget for the whole province should be brought before the House, as per Sec. 72 (c), His Excellency the Governor did not communicate his desire to the Finance Member to appropriate any money for Sind, and the present Budget was covered by that provision.

Sirdar Bhimbhai Naik (Surat) speaking on the Budget, said that it was the duty of the Government to restore fully the cuts in the grant for education.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara) had not concluded his speech, when the House rose for the day.

Attack Launched On Bombay Budget

PLEA FOR REJECTION OF FINANCE BILL

Adjournment On Separation Of Sind Budget Talked Out

Problems arising out of the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency were fully brought to light in the Legislative Council on Tuesday, when an adjournment was tabled, on the action of the Government in not presenting the Budget proposals for Sind also for the year 1936-37.

"The inevitable result of the constitutional position" left the Government benches in a delicate situation, as speaker after speaker gave his opinion, that as long as the Government of India Act, 1919, remained in force and until the Act of 1935 came into operation, the Government were obliged to present the budget for the whole province, irrespective of other considerations.

Administrative Reasons

The Home Member pleaded that the separation of Sind was primarily a matter concerning the Central Government, and owing to administrative reasons, the Sind Budget could not be placed before the House.

It was six o'clock in the evening, when the Home Member was still on his legs, the sharp clang of the President's bell put an end to further discussion on the matter.

The House proceeded with the consideration of the Budget.

Proceedings In Detail

Before the members of the Council proceeded with general discussion on the Budget, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, President, announced that Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi) had given notice of an adjournment motion to the effect:

"That the business of the Council be adjourned for discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the conduct of Government in not supplying to members copies of and presenting to the Council, the Budget estimates for Sind for 1936-37, involving new items of expenditure and changes of a far-reaching character; and thus depriving the Council of its legal and constitutional right to discuss the Budget proposals and new changes sought to be introduced."

Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, objected to the motion.

The House granted leave for moving the adjournment motion, 31 members assenting to its consideration. The President then fixed 4 p.m., for taking the adjournment motion.

BUDGET CRITICISM.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) initiating discussion on the Budget, thought that the future finances of the province could best be left in the hands of the future legislatures.

INSULT TO INJURY.

Mr. C. N. Patel (Kaira) was unable to congratulate the Finance Member. The Budget was anything but a poor man's budget. The condition of the agriculturists was pitiable in a district like Kaira which was supposed to be the richest district in the province. One could imagine the plight of the agriculturists in other districts. The administration was top-heavy and nothing was done for the labourer and the agriculturists.

REJECT FINANCE BILL.

The Budget was not a fair Budget, and the House would do well to reject the Finance Bill and ask the Government to retrench.

Mr. V. N. Patil (Jalgaon) wished that the Government restored in full the cut in the grants for primary education.

The House then adjourned for tea.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar moving the adjournment motion when the House met after tea, said that the members from Sind, were called upon this year to discuss a budget which did not concern them. Under Sec. 72 (d) of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Government should place the budget for the whole province, before the House. As for the Draft Order-in-Council regarding the separation of Sind, the House was not taken into confidence by the Government and the matter was kept confidential. He did not know what was in store for Sind in the future. But there were rumours that Sind might be involved in heavy expenditure. People in Sind were placed in such a position that whatever appointments were made during the transitional period, nothing could be done later in regard to such appointments. The grievance of the Sind Member was, therefore, very real. He requested the Government to place the Budget for Sind before the Council.

STATUTORY RIGHT.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) observed that Sec. 289 of the Government of India Act, 1935, invested His Majesty to issue certain Orders-in-Council. But it was nowhere laid down that such Orders could be issued in respect of appropriation of revenue and expenditure in Sind. Further assets and liabilities could not be included under Revenue and Expenditure and these could not be apportioned. It was the right of the subject of the Province to discuss the Budget of the whole province, including Sind, and this right given by the Statute could not be taken away.

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY.

Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara) felt that injustice was being done to Bombay Presidency proper, on account of this procedure. After all Order-in-Council had to take effect from 1st April 1936. But before that time the whole provincial Budget should have been placed before the House. If the Order-in-Council said anything about the apportionment of Assets and Liabilities, it was another matter. But nothing was mentioned in the Order. The allocation of revenue in the ratio of 15 to 85 was unjustified and there was no provision for such an action by the Bombay Government.

PEOPLE MUST HAVE VOICE.

Syed Miran Mahomed Shah (Hyderabad, Sind) supporting the motion asked if the Leader of the House could point out any Section or Clause laying down that the House was disbarred from discussing the Budget for Sind. If it was contemplated that Sind was to be separated definitely by April 1st, 1936, it would have been said so in the Order-in-Council. If the Government were implanting the new administrative machinery on the soil of Sind, they would have estimated its cost and the people must have a voice in this matter. Otherwise it could be left over for the new Government to be placed before the Advisory Council.

INSULT TO INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central) said that they were not in a position to force the hands of the Government, but they wanted an intelligent explanation instead of an insult to the intelligence of the members. The views of the members of Sind were well-known. They wanted an economic Government and the Bombay Government could have consulted the House on this question.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona), Mr. S. S. Tolani (Western Sind), and Mr. B. S. Patel (Ahmedabad) further supported the amendment.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

It was 5-45 in the evening, when the Home Member rose to reply. It was a question, he said, whether the Government were justified in continuing the present position or whether it was not a reasonable proposition to say that the province of Sind would be separated in the near future. The Bombay Government had no reason to present a Budget for two provinces. If a district was left out without any provision being made for its administration in the Budget, there could not be any objection. It was a similar case with Sind.

If the Government brought forward proposals about a new province, that province was not bound by the decisions of the House. Sind members would have known that the officer appointed for formulating certain proposals regarding Sind, was appointed by the Government of India.

A SAFEGUARD.

Sir Robert said that he did not know what authority the Hon. Member had in saying that Sind would be saddled with a top-heavy administration. Everything would be arranged by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay had nothing to do with these

(Continued in column 5.)

CONGRESS JUBILEE ECHO IN ASSEMBLY

Craik Refutes Allegations Of Police Interference

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

In the Assembly to-day, Sir Henry Craik told Mr. Bhagwan Das that he had looked through the reports of the evidence taken by the Simon Commission and had not considered it correct to say that the bulk of the evidence of high police officials was to the effect that a large percentage of policemen was in the habit of taking bribes. He had not seen the circular issued by Mr. Gordon, but he was satisfied from the long experience of police administration that all local Governments, local Administrations and their officers were fully alive to the necessity of taking all possible steps to prevent corruption.

INDIAN MEETING ECHO.

Mr. M. S. Aney was told by Sir A. Metcalfe that the Government were not prepared to make enquiries regarding the descendants of Maharani Laxmibai Saheba of Jhansi. The Government were not aware that the condition of the grandson of the Maharani was deplorable.

Replying further as to whether the Government were aware that a deposit of not less than Rs. 6,00,000 belonging to the son of the Maharani was with the Government, Sir A. Metcalfe stated that six lakhs of rupees represented Mr. Damodar Rao's estimate of the amount due to him as heir to his adoptive father, the late Raja of Jhansi. His claim had been rejected in 1881. Consequent on the rebellion of Maharani Laxmibai in 1857, the private possessions of the Jhansi Raj had been confiscated.

DETENUS AT DEOLI.

The Home Member informed Mr Amarendranath Chatterjee that milk was supplied twice daily by a contractor who obtained it from the local cow-herds, to the detenus in Deoli. No detenu in Deoli was now suffering from tuberculosis. Separate single-bed wards existed in the camp hospital for segregation of suspected cases, and adequate treatment and diet were given, until the diagnosis was confirmed. Definite tuberculosis cases were re-transferred to Bengal.

Sir Henry Craik replying to Mr. Amarendranath Chatterjee's other questions about the Deoli detenus stated that Alokenath Chakraverty had been sent to the Deoli Detention Camp on December 15, 1933. The complaint from which he was suffering was technically known as 'spasmodic torticollis.' There was no displacement of muscles of his neck and shoulder, but only a certain degree of atrophy which was usual, as a sequel to this complaint.

The Home Member further stated that the detenu said that he had been suffering from this affliction since 1929. He was at present being treated with massage and various medicines. His state of health was reported to be greatly improved. He was no longer in Ajmer hospital. He had returned to Deoli on December 2, 1935. If he requested for electric treatment by Dr. Ajit Kumar Bose or any other expert, the Government would consider it.

GOVT. AND CONGRESS JUBILEE.

Sir Henry Craik told Mr. Mohanlal Saxena that no prohibitory orders had been issued by the Provincial Governments in connection with the Congress Golden Jubilee, but instructions had been issued by certain Provincial Governments that it was improper for local bodies to identify themselves with the aims of a single political party, and it was undesirable, and in some cases illegal, for local bodies to spend tax-payers' money on a celebration in honour of a political party. The local Governments had been given a free hand to take such action as was considered necessary to deal with the breaches of law, if any, occurring during the Congress Jubilee Celebrations.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

The Home Member's reply about the Provincial Governments' instructions in connection with the Congress Jubilee celebrations was followed by many supplementary questions.

Mr. Sri Prakash asked: Are the Government aware that a boy was arrested on the morning of the Jubilee Day at Bulandshar and detained for 24 hours in a slaughter house, because he joined a 'Prabhat Pheri' procession?

Sir Henry Craik No.

Mr. Satyamurti: Have the Government any knowledge of any breach of law that occurred in connection with the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations?

Sir Henry Craik: There was breach of law in Calcutta.

Mr. Gadgil: Do the Government know that in Poona and Ahmedabad several persons were arrested and national flags were either pulled down or taken away?

Sir Henry Craik: No.

Mr. Lakshikant Moitra: Were some processions banned in Calcutta and did the police interfere?

Sir Henry Craik: No.

Mr. Ram Narayan Singh: Were allegations of high handedness by the police during the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations in the district of Manbhum made?

Sir Henry Craik: I am aware of certain allegations being made but those have proved false.

Mr. M. S. Aney: Is Manbhum an excluded area (laughter)?

Mr. Moitra: Did not the police actively interfere with the Jubilee Celebrations in Comilla, Chittagong and other places?

Sir Henry Craik: No.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT BABINA

Pundit Srikrishna Dutta Paliwal asked a series of questions regarding the inhabitants and villagers near Babina in Jhansi who were reported to have been asked to leave their villages in connection with the army manoeuvres in December last.

Pundit Paliwal asked if the villagers had to live unprotected under the open sky with their old, sick and infirm parents, children and pregnant women and women with newly born babies.

He further asked if one woman had given birth to a child under a tree in the midst of rains and cold, and if one villager had died due to severe cold and whether compensation would be given to the sufferers.

The Army Secretary said that inquiries were being made regarding the incidents mentioned.

Mr. Tottenham added that an Artillery practice camp was held in Babina last December and not army manoeuvres. For an Artillery practice it was the custom to select for target a piece of waste ground as far as possible away from habitation, but having regard to the range of the modern Artillery, it was almost impossible to find an area where there was not some danger however remote, to the neighbouring villages. The villagers accordingly were warned that in their own interests, they must leave their houses for a few hours on certain days. The Government had no reason to suppose that any undue hardship or discontent existed as a result of these practices.

A number of supplementary questions were asked by Mr. Sri Prakash, Pandit Paliwal and Mr. Lakshmi Kanta Moitra, but the President stopped further questions inasmuch as Mr. Tottenham stated that enquiries were being made.

The Home Member informed Mr. Mohanlal Saxena that Mr. Saigal, formerly proprietor of the Chand Press, Allahabad, had applied for passport facilities on three occasions, so far as he was aware. Such facilities had been refused by the Local Government in view of his past activities, and it was considered undesirable in view of his past record to permit him to go abroad.

Mr. Sri Prakash asked: "Is it not the purpose of passport to afford protection to a national travelling abroad or is it for the purpose of punishing a man whom the Government do not like?"

Sir Henry Craik: The object of passport is to afford protection.

Mr. Sri Prakash: Why is passport then used for penalising purposes?

Sir Henry Craik: It is not used for penalising purposes. It is refused to persons who are considered dangerous.

Mr. Sri Prakash: Is not a person refused passport, because the Government do not like his political activities?

Mr. Satyamurti: What are the considerations by which the Government judge a man as dangerous?

Sir Henry Craik: The record of his activities.

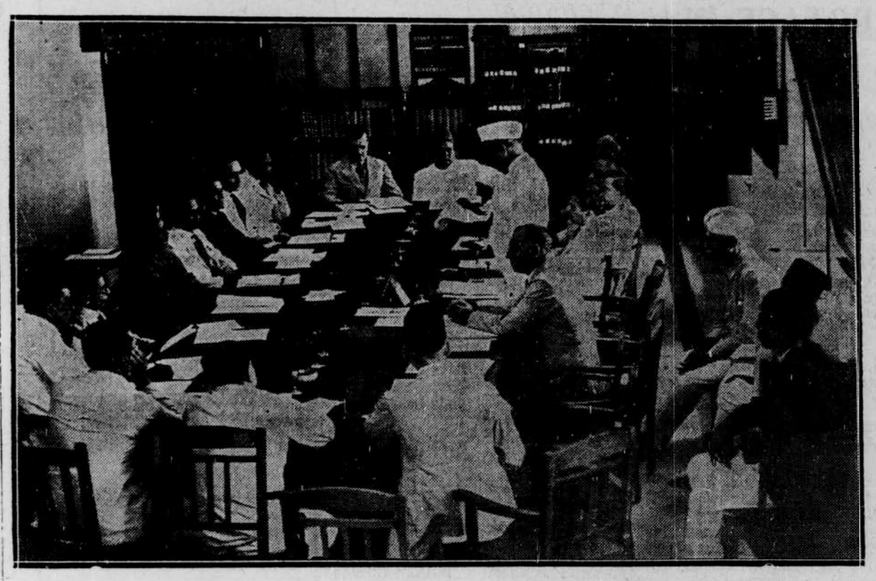
Mr. Sri Prakash: In relation to India or the country he wishes to travel in?

Sir Henry Craik: To His Majesty's Empire (cries of 'oh').

Mr. Sri Prakash: Not in relation to Italy. Suppose a man wants to travel in Italy, will the Government still consdier his activities dangerous to Sgr. Mussolini and the Italian Government?

Sir Henry Craik: To the British Empire.

Several members from the Opposition echoed 'Long Live the British Empire'.—United Press.



Pandit K. Santanam, president of the eighth annual ge neral meeting of the Indian Life Insurance Companies Association, readi ng his address, in the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, on Monday evening.

JOGESH'S HUNGER STRIKE

Short-Notice Question Tabled In U. P. Council

LUCKNOW, Feb. 24.

Feeling references were made in the U. P. Council to the death of Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayet Hussain and Sir Dinshaw Wacha.

Mr. J. M. Clay, Finance Member then moved consideration of the Bill amending land revenue Act designed to regularise changes in rent revenue made by the Executive order in 1931 as a sequel to fall in agriculture prices.

On the motion of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani the Bill was referred to Select Committee.

It is understood notice has been given of short-notice questions inquiring into circumstances leading to Jogeshchandra Chatterjee's hunger strike and his present state of health.—A. P.

REFORMS IN INDORE

Prime Minister Inaugurates New Legislative Council

INDORE, Feb. 25.

Before a distinguished gathering of chief officers and citizens Sir Serumal Bapna, Prime Minister, Holkar State, inaugurated New Reforms constituting the Legislative Council.

Sir S. Bapna first delivered His Highness' message congratulating the new members, reminding them of their new responsibilities and hoping that their deliberations would be characterised by utmost harmony, goodwill and co-operation between all members, elected nominated and official, to promote the happiness and prosperity in the state and its people.

TASK BEFORE COUNCIL

Sir S. Bapna in his speech expressed gratification at the large percentage of voters going to the polls which was a good augury for the present success and future development. While recommending individual interests of constituencies to members' care, he reminded them of their collective responsibility for the welfare of the whole State and their responsibility to His Highness, who earnestly desired all classes of his subjects to develop into healthy and useful members of the State. The Legislative Council gave opportunity to rural population and trading classes for taking part in legislation and becoming familiar with administrative problems. His Highness would fain go further in Reforms but in this action the capacity and strength of the weakest link is the determining unit and it was best to move slowly preferring sure advance to untimely fall and setback. The Legislative Council in an Indian State was different from elsewhere remarked Sir S. Bapna, for in the State there were no political parties but the ruled were the Ruler's party, where the Ruler was the head of the State organism with different parts of administrative machinery as limbs and the Legislative Council was one limb whose actions would affect materially other limbs and the entire organism, and so was their responsibility greater for the common weal.—A. P.

IMPERSONATION AT ELECTIONS

Punjab Bill To Make It Cognisable Offence

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

After presentation of the Budget, the Punjab Legislative Council passed, without discussion, the official amending the Criminal Procedure Code in its application to the Punjab, so as to make the offence of personation at election to legislature and local bodies cognisable.—A. P.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

NO PLACE FOR WHITE MEN IN AFRICA?

SECRET PACT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA

Turkey's Second 5 Year Plan

NO PLACE FOR WHITE MEN IN AFRICA

LONDON,

"The proposals for allowing Germany and Italy, the African territories suitable for immigration and settlement entirely ignore the fact that Africa possesses a native population which already finds the land at its disposal insufficient," declares Sir Daniel Hall in the "Times." "Even in Kenya landhunger is the chief cause of tribal unrest and therefore the gravest problem confronting the administration.

"Except for the Cape and to some extent the Mediterranean countries, Africa promises no outlet for the relief of European over-population. It may support a limited population of leaders in agriculture, mining and industrial enterprises, of merchants and engineers, but the mass of the working population must remain entirely African."

STAMBUL (By Air Mail.)

Although its first five-year plan is not yet complete, Turkey is proceeding to the elaboration of a second five-year plan.

One paper mill, one merino spinning factory and two cotton spinning and weaving mills are erected, at present, the country, while plans for chemical cement, cellulose, china, hemp and iron industries are also being undertaken.

The factories manufacturing glass, sulphur and semi-coke etc., have already begun their work.

All the above industries are to state-owned and will in case of war be a great national asset.

TIRANA, (By Air Mail).

The special correspondent of "La Tribune des Nations" has wired to Paris that the Italian Government are reported to be pressing King Zogou of Albania to complete the fortifications of Miloti, Burrela and Libradja as also to cede to them the island of Karaburun for strategic reasons.

The correspondent adds that since the beginning of the Italo-Ethiopian war, Italian Government have been making concerted efforts for collaboration with Albania in all its activities and are at present further negotiating for the grant of a monoply to the Italo-Albanian Industrial Company for the purchase of all agricultural products in the country.

SECRET PACT BETWEEN U.S.S.R. AND MONGOLIA?

TOKIO, (By Air Mail).

According to the journal "Kokumin," a secret military treaty has been signed between the U. S. S. R. and the chiefs of Outer Mongolia in order to safeguard against the alleged anti-Russian front formed by Japan with the aid of Manchukuo and the autonomous provinces of Northern China.

The journal declares that Japan should give a counter-reply to this treaty by demanding the Chinese Government to enlist Japanese instructors in all Chinese military schools and by asking the Northern China to co-operate with the Nippon army against the Russian danger.

THE UNION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

MUNICH (By Air Mail.)

Commenting on the recent treaty of mutual defence entered into by Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Afghanistan, the "Volkischer Beobachter", the German Nazi newspaper declares that this union between the most important Mahomedan countries of the Near East means a great success for the cause of Islam.

"There is no doubt," declares the journal "that both England and Russia collaborated in this achievement.

"While Turkey is under Russian influence, Iraq is exclusively under British control. On the other hand Afghanistan as well as Iran are both respectively under Russian and British influence.

"The new treaty would mean a pro-British block in the Near East. The Soviets on the other hand would have direct access through friendly Powers to the Chinese Turkestan."

A PAN-ARAB CONFERENCE

BAGHDAD (By Air Mail.)

The Arab leaders have decided to convoke a pan-Arab Conference in Baghdad within the next few months as a sequel to the recent speech of the Iraq Prime Minister Mr. Yasin Pasha affirming that Iraq had never forgotten the cause of the pan-Arab Movement and that her sympathies always remained unchanged.

Iraq Government is understood to have expressed its readiness to do its best for facilitating the proceedings.

SYRIA'S PRESENT TO IRAQ

DAMASCUS (By Air Mail.)

The young Syrian Nationalists have shown their admiration for Iraq's sympathy for pan-Arab Movement by collecting funds for the purchase of an aeroplane to be presented to the Iraq Royal Air Force in the name of Syria.

MUTUAL ALLIANCE BETWEEN IRAQ AND SAOUDI ARABIA?

BAGHDAD (By Air Mail).

Iraq and Saoudi Arabia may soon conclude a pact of friendship and mutual alliance. Mr. Nouri Pasha as-Said, the Iraqian Foreign Minister is reported to be contemplating a visit to Hedjaz within the next two or three months in order to conclude such a treaty. This, yet another move for strengthening the relations among the Islamic countries is greatly appreciated in all Muslim countries in the Near East.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Man's Work no match for Nature's

EXPERIENCE is proving the hopelessness of trying to substitute synthetic productions for COD LIVER OIL.

Dr. DE JONGH in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but ALL THE CONSTITUENTS which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases. This opinion was formed many years before scientists had discovered the existence of VITAMINS, and shows that Dr. DE JONGH like other great men lived in advance of his time. COD LIVER OIL contains the Vitamins A and D in correct proportion with the other constituents, and proves itself to be NATURE'S FINEST CURE.

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"I DREAM TOO MUCH"

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On SUNDAY, 1st March:
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SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
"ALLI-ARJUNA"
Featuring:
ARYAGANA, K. S. ANANTHA NARAYANA IYER.
AT
PLAZA

Nature Aids Ethiopians

Even the almost uncanny skill of the Italian drivers is frequently of no avail against the immense natural difficulties of the territory around Makale, the Northern Abyssinian key town to which the Abyssinians have claimed to be successfully laying siege. Italian transports, feeling a hazardous way up rocky inclines and through precipitous passes, difficult even for sure-footed animals, are often hurled to destruction on the hillsides, their cargoes of sorely need materials lying derelict until the arrival of rescue parties. Two loaded Italian lorries, which were precipitated down the mountain from a difficult pass near Makale.

WACHA'S WORK FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Trustees Condole Loss To Institution

The following resolutions were passed by the Board of Trustees of the People's Free Reading Room and Library touching upon the death of Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha Kt.

"The Board of Trustees of the People's Free Reading Room and Library have learnt with the greatest regret of the death of its Chairman, Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Kt., on the 18th February 1936. The Trustees place on record the exceedingly valuable services rendered by him to the People's Free Reading Room and Library from its very foundation to the last moment of his very busy life.

"In spite of his numerous public and private engagements Sir Dinshaw ungrudgingly gave his best to it and attended almost every day to the affairs of the Institution. It was due to his zeal and untiring efforts that the Board was able to extend the scope of its activities and purchase a plot of land and erect a building for the Reading Room and Library at Dadar and take over the N. M. Wadia General Library at Dhobi Talao. The debt under which he has placed the Institution is inestimable; and the loss sustained by the Board is irreperable.

"The Trustees offer their sincere condolence to the members of his family in the sad bereavement they have suffered and pray that his soul may rest in peace."

A condolence resolution was also passed by the secretary, the librarians, their assistants and peons—the staff of the People's Free Reading Room and Library at Fort, Dadar and Dhobi Talao.

In memory of their benefactor—it was resolved that a coloured portrait of the late Sir D. E. Wacha be presented to the Head Office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
to Lovers of Music
TWO MUSICAL CONCERTS
which include:
Vocal Music by KUMAR GANDHARVA, the 8-years-old wonder.
Sarode Solo by HAFIZ ALI KHAN of Gwalior.
Sarangi Solo by BUNDUKHAN of Gwalior.
(The "STAR" ARTISTES OF HINDUSTANI MUSICAL CONFERENCE).
also Tabla-Tarang by Ft. Rameshchandra
at
JINNAH HALL (Congress House)
on
SATURDAY, the 29th Feb. at 9-30 p.m.
and
SUNDAY, the 1st March, at 4-30 p.m.
Rates of Admission: Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2, and 9 annas.
Booking daily at the School of Indian Music, Benham Hall Lane, between 5 and 7 p.m.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

Imperial Council Invites Prize-Essays

The Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, writes:—

On the 7th June 1933 it was announced that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research would award annually one gold and two or three silver medals for improvements of distinct merit in the science and art of agriculture and animal husbandry of an all-India importance and that awards would be made each year in one of the five groups viz:

i. Veterinary Scientific Instruments and appliances; (1934),

ii. Dairying and care of Animals; (1935),

iii. Field Implements and appliances; (1936),

iv. Machinery for preparing crops for market, for food or for storage; (1937),

v. Water Lifts; (1938).

In accordance with that programme applications are now invited for the award of prizes during 1937 for improvements in machinery for preparing crops for market, for food or for storage.

Entries:—

Entries will be submitted in the first instance to the Provincial Agricultural Research Committees which will forward to the Council those which they consider suitable with a description of entries that have been rejected.

All entries for the award should reach the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, through the proper channel not later than 1st December 1936. Entry forms and the conditions to be fulfilled can be obtained from the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla or New Delhi.

SUPPORT TO DOCTOR AMBEDKAR'S RESOLVE

Plans Made For Mahar Conference In Bombay

The Secretary, Bombay Presidency Mahar Conference, writes:

Since the memorable Conference held at Yevla in October last which took the decision of the serverence from the Hindu religion under the presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the acknowledged leader of the Depressed Classes, numerous meetings all over the presidency were held to endorse the said decision.

The Depressed Classes Youth Conference held at Poona in January 1936, also supported the said resolution. The resolution is being endorsed by the different sections and castes from the Depressed Classes such as Bhangis, Mangs, Dhors, Chamars, etc. It is decided to hold a conference of the Mahar Community in the Bombay Presidency in the month of May 1936 at Bombay.

The conference will consider the Yevla resolution and the consequent situation arsing out of it. The conference will be a thoroughly representative one and the several districts in the presidency have been asked to elect delegates to represent their district. The Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Revaji D. Dolas an old and respected member of the community in Bombay as its Chairman. The admission fee for the Reception Committee has been fixed Rs. 5 per head and over 500 persons have already joined the Committee.

IMPORTANT PART OF SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Dadar Institution's Attention To Sports Commended

"The Dadar Middle School has every justification to exist in the Dadar locality. Its superintendent, Mr. M. P. Khopkar, is an educationist. He has spent the whole of his life in education." In these words Mr. Motichand Kapadia, showed his appreciation of the work of the Dadar Middle School, presiding over the Prize Distribution ceremony on Sunday.

Mr. Kapadia was pleased to note the progress the school could make within a short space of three years. He appealed to the public to help to solve the problem of spacious accommodation for the school as he noted that the school was suffering from congestion. He was satisfied with the beautiful performance by the boys and girls and with the way they so well acquitted themselves.

IMITATE ENGLISHMEN

He pointed out that this school was paying its attention to games and sport which form by far most important part of the healthy activities of a school. He was glad that Mr. K. P. Khopkar intended to open classes for Gujarathi students in his school and thus cater for their educational need in this locality.

While advising the students Mr. Kapadia emphasised the necessity and importance of discipline and organization and opined that India might usefully imitate the Englishmen in this respect.

INDECENT LANGUAGE TOWARDS INDIAN SUBORDINATES

(Continued From Page 16)

towards his subordinate Indian officers?

Sir J. Grigg: No.

Mr. Shamlal: Is it a fact that a few days ago the Deputy Secretary wrote the word "stupid" against the note of a Gazetted officer (Indian Assistant Secretary) of his Department? Is it a fact that the Assistant Secretary immediately brought the matter to the notice of the Secretary of the Department and that the latter although sympathising with the Assistant Secretary and deploring the action of the Deputy Secretary did not take any adequate action in the matter to obtain on apology from the Deputy Secretary?

Sir J. Grigg: The suggestion made in these two parts is the most gross misrepresentation of what actually occurred but in any case I may point out that disclosure to outsiders of the contents of official files is a gross breach of the conduct rules in the English Civil Service. I may say that it would be punished by immediate dismissal without appeal.

Mr. Shamlal: Is it a fact that the Deputy Secretary referred to above recently managed to get a most capable and senior Indian assistant of his Department declared unfit for promotion to the grade of Superintendent? If so, why,?

Sir J. Grigg: The assistant concerned was superseded for inefficienty, in my opinion, rightly after a prolonged period of trial in on officiating capacity.

Mr. Shamlal: Have Government so far taken any action against the Deputy Secretary in respect of any of the three allegations made above? What further action do Government propose to take against the Deputy Secretary and do Government propose to suspend the Deputy Secretary and to hold an enquiry into the general complaints against him? If so, what other steps do Government propose to take to find out the truth of the allegations made against him.

NO ENQUIRY.

Sir J. Grigg in reply said: Certainly not. I should like to take this opportunity of protesting against the habit of honourable members giving publicity to all kinds of unfounded and improper complaints from subordinate Government servants. In so far as I am personally concerned, I propose to record censure on the documents of all officers serving in my department who ventilate their grievances in this way. In suitable cases I shall take even stronger action. In my view one of the most serious dangers to decent administration in India is the habit of invoking political assistance in the interests of individual Government servants. (Official cheers).

In the course of a supplementary question Mr. Shamlal asked: What then were the facts of the case?

Sir J. Grigg in reply asked Mr. Shamlal to refer to the source of his original information.

Mr. Ayengar protested against the refusal of the Finance Member to give a reply to the question.

SATYAMURTI DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL.

The President intervening deprecated members bringing in too many such questions. He suggested that if Government servants felt that injustice had been done to them they could always exercise the right of appeal. Such questions could not be discussed on the floor of the House.

Mr. Satyamurti, on a point of order, protested against the Finance Member commenting on members putting questions. He asked the President to allot a date for discussing this matter as it affected the privilege of the House.

The President asked, it did not happen on occasions that members made remarks which on further recollections they would think were uncalled for.

Mr. Satyamurti said, that the statement which the Finance Member made was a cool and calculated written statement. He should either withdraw or it be expunged from the proceedings.

The President said that the matter was not one which called for action in the way suggested. —A. P.

AMALGAMATION OF MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

The old established monthly periodical "Review of Reviews" will be amalgamated with that vigorous new monthly "World" under the editorship of Mr. Vernon Bartlett. Sir Roger Chance, Bart., the proprietor of the "Review of Reviews" remains on the editorial board as Managing Director of the new company. The combined periodical will now be known as "World Review of Reviews," and the price will be 1s per copy. The first number of the combined periodical will be published in March.

Under the Presidency of Mr. K. F. NARIMAN.
KATHAKALI
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Will be staged by the Kerala Kalamandalam at
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL
On 28th and 29th Feb. at 6-30 p.m.
RATE: 3-6-0, 2-4-0, 1-2-0.
Tickets can be had from:—
Rose and Co., Rampart Row, Fort, Tel. 20395.
(J. N. Varma, Bar.-at-Law, Secy., "Sahitya Sansar", 111, Esplanade Road. Tel. 25857.
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MEET THE SCREEN'S NEW SENSATION
ROSALIND RUSSELL

SHE'S GOT BILL'S NUMBER!
He outwits international spies and solves Washington's most baffling murder... but lovely Rosalind has HIM guessing!
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Be Prepared to Receive—
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At
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THRILLING ADVENTUROUS DRAMA.
"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

Our Abyssinian Letter

Battle That Shook Black-Shirt Legion

MATCHLESS VALOUR OF ETHIOPIANS

Italian Lies Of Victories Near Wabe-Shabelle Region

(From Our Correspondent).

DIRE DAWA, Feb. 12.

I am now able to give you the real reason of the Italian offensive in Borana, Sidamo and Bali sides.

Ras Dassita and his troops had been a thorn in the side of the Italians as, whenever General Graziani tried to concentrate his troops in the Wabe Shabelle region, his flank was threatened by the troops of Ras Dassita. But there was some other reason as well. The Italians wished really to capture Borana and thus cut off the supply of arms from the North West Province of Kenya Colony.

RED CROSS BOMBARDMENT.

Thus finding that Rase Dassita was camping in the open a furious attack was made in which about 30 to 50 aeroplanes were used. When these troops were forced to seek shelter in the mountainous region of Bali, it seems that General Graziani at once changed his route according to his secret plans and started a march against Borana which was only very lightly held by the Ethiopians.

Borana is in the lowlands of Ethiopia and there are no hills or mountain passes. So General Graziani's troops had no difficulty to penetrate for some hundred miles. In fact his troops were also able to enter the Sidamo region, where he bombed Red Cross units again and deprived the Red Cross doctors of all their kit on the pretence that some of them were carrying arms.

ITALIAN LIES.

But troops from the surrounding districts were at once rushed to Sidamo and the brave Dedjaz Bayana rushed at once from his position and attacked the Italian columns near the Wabe-Shabelle region and thus not only directed the attention of General Graziani, but inflicted a severe defeat on this column which was forced to leave all their positions and retreat in a hurry.

Of course the Italian bombing has caused great panic in Sidamo Gallas who have never seen bombing' planes in their lives, but his claim of having conquered some hundred kilometres and having liberated the "slaves" of Borana is another Arabian Night's Tales. Only Mohamedan flock owners live in Borana and they do not possess any slaves. There are some slaves in the Ethiopian military camps, but their number is very small.

Now Dedjaz Gabre Mariam the former Governor of Harrar, has been ordered to go and take command there and Dedjaz Mukunon is also adready gone to check this advance. They will try and eject the Italians from Borana, as soon as all the military arrangements are completed. Dedjaz Aluba is also there.

IN SOUTHERN FRONT.

There is nothing to report from the Southern Front. The Italians have not been able to make any move because of the Ethiopians having occupied many new and strategic positions in the Wabi-Shabelle region. These troops have made it impossible for the Italians to make any advance between Fafan and Wabi rivers. So they are quite content in holding what they have and keep on bombing, Dagahbour being their special target. Because they are afraid of Ethiopian offensive, they keep sending their bombers to stop any concentration of the Ethiopian forces. But this waiting game will prove disastrous for them. Upto now the rain has not stopped and now, when I am pinning this article, the sky is full of clouds, which means death-bells of all Italians hopes.

FALSE TALES.

They have shortly been hearing false tales of the Ethiopian troops being without rations, so they thought they will wait until all the troops had deserted. But they forget they are dealing with Emperor Haille Silassie who is not only wide awake, but looking after every thing. Ethiopians have never before undertaken a war like this. Whenever small expeditions were sent all the soldiers, according to their feudal laws, were bound to carry their own rations. Thousands of them, specially all the troops of Dedjaz Aeti Michael, Ammade, Abeba and Mokunon did the same, and some lost their rations because they were bombed on the way and in the beginning they had difficulties. But now every effort is being made to meet this difficulty. A special Supply and Transport Officer has been appointed, who is sending his agents every where. All the landlords and cultivators are commissioned to bring donkeys and camels and thousands of bags are being sent every day, from the Government grain pits, which are every where.

The tribesmen living in the lowlands are also bound to supply camels.

TOUCHING SCENES.

Money is also being subscribed every where and I witnessed a very strange sight yesterday. All the people of the town were called and Liji Taffara Gabre Mariam and Ato Mukunon Gabre made very touching and patriotic speeches. They said that their country was facing a barbarous aggressor who knew no mercy and they were ready and willing to sacrifice their all. They will go on giving till they had nothing left and in the end go and face their enemy and either drive the invader away or die in the attempt. Italians will never be allowed to conquer their country till a single Ethiopian was alive. Ato Salbator and Ato Massalo and many others informed the public what each and every Ethiopian department had paid from their pockets to help the Ethiopian cause. Many touching scenes were witnessed, some men and women giving their all. A generous response was made and thousands of dollars were collected on the spot. I was requested to collect what I can from our Indians some of whom Mr. Sanwallas, Mr. Jaichand and Mr. Dharamsi paid at once and promised to assist me to go over to all the Indians and make collection.

Many noted Arabs, Abdalla Abdul Rahman Termoum, Saleh Kassim and Mohsin Kassim and Saleh Mohamed Jammal subscribed voluntarily, and all present got up and cried that they will make a collection through Sheikh Omar Azhari, a well-known 'Alim' of Dire-Dawa.

Geradmash Haille, the Chief of Police, then informed the public that he had paid 3,400 dollars as subscription from Dire-Dawa Police force. The French Commanders also made a touching speech and said that France had passed such days. So he had come to the aid of Ethiopia and was doing his best to safeguard the town. He had also subscribed to this himself. This is the spirit to-day in Abyssinia. A native Mahomedan Chief, Bouh Gadid, offered to pay a small sum every month till the war was finished and said in a passionate manner that the services of his tribesmen are at the disposal of the Emperor. I also paid what I could and promised them to write to my Indian brothers to supply the needs of the Ethiopian Red Cross.

Italians are specially bombing Red Cross units so that they may go back to their countries and do not help the poor Ethiopians who have no knowledge of surgery and medicines. And as the League of Nations do not seem to care much have turned down Ethiopian request for a Commission of Enquiry in Italian lawless methods. this brave nation has to fall back on its own resources.

BATTLE OF MAKALLE.

The most critical fighting have been taking place in the Northern Front. The last battle near Makalle was the fiercest of all and for the first time of this war only white soldiers were fighting against the Ethiopians. Seeing them the Ethiopians lost all patience and threw their caution to the winds and regardless of their lives rushed to the attack. In the first rush till they joined the Italians they lost hundreds, but they were soon showing their sword play and answering their bayonet charges with slipping quietly to the ground and then jumping at the Italian throats with their daggers. Ras Kassa is a very careful Commander, always considering about the lives of his soldiers, but on this occasion his heart was gladdened. Ras Imirrou and Dedjaz Ayelow were also busy and after a fierce battle raging 2 days and 2 nights, the Italians were forced to retire leaving 3 thousand killed and 4 thousand wounded and lot of munitions of war in the hands of those brave Ethiopians. They have taught such a lesson to the Italian Black Shirts in this battle that these soldiers of 'Il Duce' will think twice before joining issues again with the Ethiopians. These brave warriors have lost thousands of their comrades, and their unflinching bravery have won them such a day.

After this battle the Ethiopians are consolidating their positions, but any moment the fighting may start afresh.

Rs. 3,000 "Name The Object" COMPETITION

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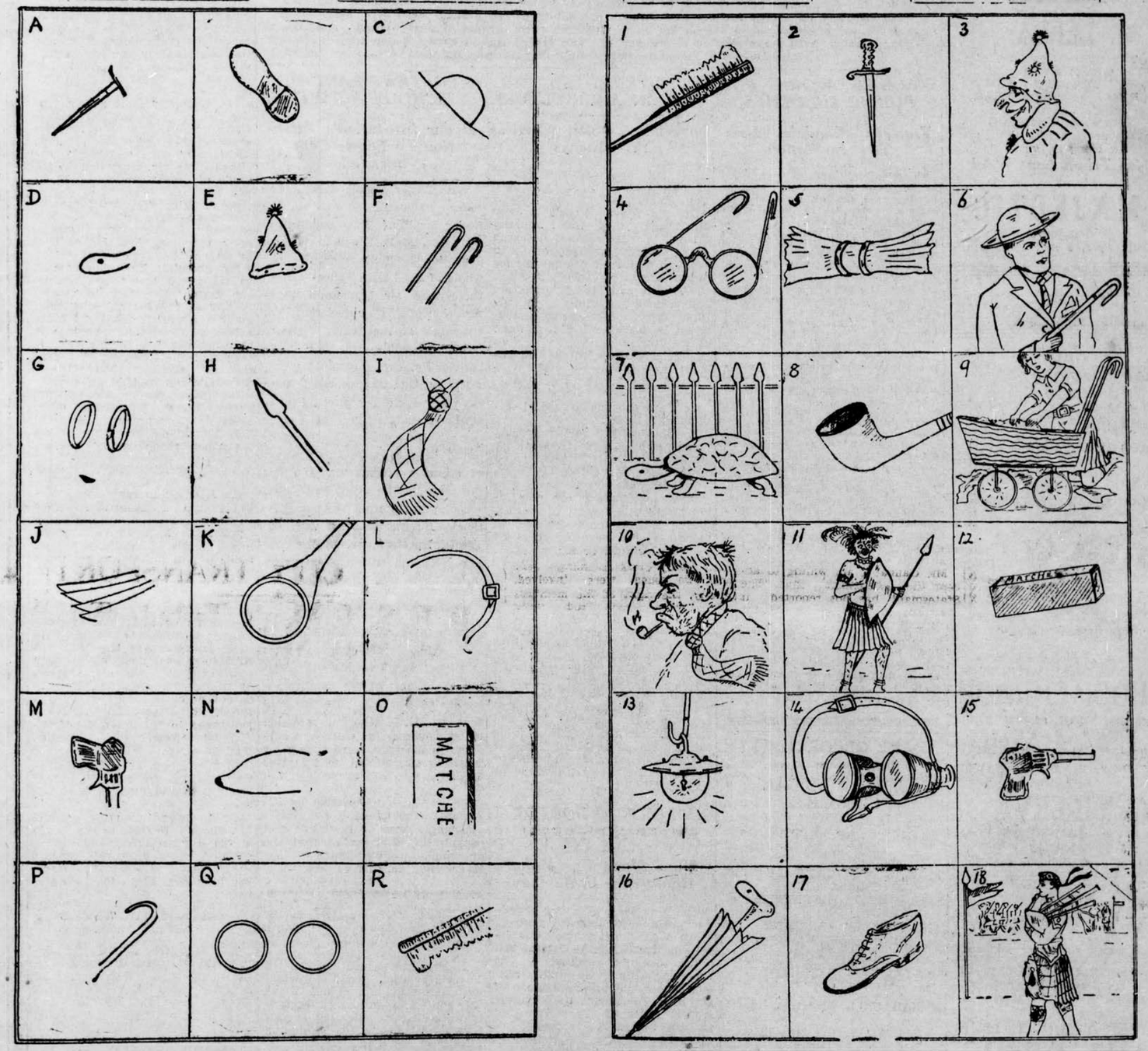

Illustrations in the series of pictures marked A, B, C .... on the left are parts of certain objects. In order to make it easier for the competitors to find out the names of the objects of which they form parts we are giving in the series of illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3 .... on the right the objects themselves. The parts shown in A, B, C .... need not be in exactly the same position or depicted from the same angle of vision as appearing in the illustrations of the objects themselves.

For instance "K" is part of a smoking pipe as seen from a different angle of vision from the pipe as illustrated in No. 8. However as "K" is part of a pipe and No. 8 is an illustration of a pipe we put "8" against "K" in the coupon.

Entry Coupons will be found in Sunday Issues of 23rd February, 1st and 8th March, 1936.

CLOSING DATE 11TH MARCH, 1936.

ITALIAN FORCES BEATEN BACK

Plans To Cut Off Supplies To Ethiopians Foiled

DIRE-DAWA, Feb. 13.

News has arrived here that Ras Dassita wishes to relinquish command of the Bate troops and showed his intention of returning to his religious life again from which he was taken.

It seems, there is something hidden behind this move. He is at present in Addis Ababa and four commanders with the rank of Dedjazmash have been ordered to Sidamo and to hold Bali front as well. Ninety trolleys went there recently to a place called Allata which is a hilly station and an important centre of Sidamo for trade.

Italian troops have also tried to occupy the territory so that they can cut off supply of arms from British Somaliland side, but the commanders in Southern Front are wide-awake. They have thrown back the Italian troops again from their positions recently occupied by them and all the positions across Wabi Shebille and Walwal are in their hands.

News has just been received of a great fight having taken place at a place called Chaffe Guracha which is six hours march from Korrahe. There was an-all-night engagement, the Ethiopian troops forcing the Italians to a hand-to-hand fight and to vacate this fortified position, in which they have captured machine guns, some light artillery and many hundreds of rifles.

The news about Ras Dassita being in Addis Ababa and that the 4 commanders are fortifying all the hilly position in a line from Bali to Sidamo has been confirmed.

SRI RAMKRISHNA

Centenary Celebrations In London

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

(By Air Mail).

In December last, the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society held two meetings,—one in memory of the Holy Mother in which Mr. Kanti Ghose, the Bengal poet read a lengthy paper on the life and character of Sarada Devi, the Holy Mother, and the other for celebrating the Christmas festival in which Swami Avyatananda delivered a learned discourse on the teachings of Jesus Christ. On both the occasions, there was music with the accompaniment of piano by Miss Joyce Villiers, a disciple of the Swamiji.

In January, the Vivekananda anniversary meeting was held in the lecture room of the Society at which Dr. Har Dayal spoke on the ideals for which Swami Vivekananda stood, Swami Avyaktananda spoke on the various aspects of Swamiji's life and character. Mr. Kanti Ghose read out Swami Vivekananda's "Song of the Sanyasin" and explained the philosophy underlying the teachings of the Swamiji There was music on this occasion. All these functions were well attended by a distinguished gathering of English and Indian followers of the Society and their friends.

The centenary celebrations of Sri Ramakrishna in London will begin in the last week of February and end by the first week of April. Besides meetings, there will be feeding of children in the East End. The following speakers will address various meetings to be held in connection with the celebrations. Sir Francis Younghusband, Mr. Henry S. L. Polak, Mr. E. T. Sturdy, Mr. Kanti Ghose, Dr. Stede, Dr. Har Dayal, Swami Avyuktananda, Mr. Gerald Heard, and Mrs. Rhys Davids.

According to a Nagpur report two houses were destroyed on Sunday evening in Itwari when a firework shop caught fire, damage being to the extent of Rs. 8,500. A servant of the shop was fatally burnt.

Royal Opera House

TO-DAY

3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DICK POWELL

And

RUBY KEELER

IN

'Shipmates Forever'

HEAR

DICK POWELL IN THREE SONG HITS

And See

RUBY KEELER DANCE The "SHIPMATES HOP"

All Seats, Except As. 4 Seats, Can be Booked in advance.

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SATURDAY NEXT

Screen Interpretation

of

Rafael Sabatini's BEST SELLER

"Captain Blood"

A

ROUSING & THRILLING ENTERTAINMENT

CRAMMED With ACTION, LOVE, TREACHERY AND GALLANTRY

Starring

ERROL FLYNN

Olivia Havilland

AND

A Cast of Thousands

A Year To Prepare It.

THREE MONTHS TO FILM IT.

A Million to Produce it

PLANS OPEN

GRAIK ADDS INJURY TO GRIGG'S INSULT

(Continued from page 1)

to reply that it would be confined to remarks that there was a habit of members to give publicity to all kinds of unfounded and improper complaints from subordinate Government servants.

FINANCE MEMBER MUST APOLOGISE

Sardar Sant Singh was cheered when he rose to move the adjournment motion. He quoted standing Order 14 showing that Members of Government must answer questions relating to public affairs and matters of administration. If no justice was done to a subordinate or an officer of the Government it was not only right, but the duty of the members to see that justice was done (applause). The "Hindusthan Times" had quoted to-day an instance of a British Air Minister dismissing his lady typist which matter was raised in Parliament. A Committee was appointed and justice was done. Here was a parallel case. If members concerned were first to ascertain the correctness of the information, then where was the value in asking for information? The members had no access to Government files and all they could do was to see whether 'prima facie' injustice had been done to a Government servant. The Finance Member, instead of giving information, had referred Pandit Shamlal to his informer. Was that the attitude of Government towards a Member of this House.

Sir James Grigg: Certainly.

Voices: Certainly not.

Sardar Sant Singh said that was not the correct attitude. The President gave the finance member an opportunity to review the situation, but the Finance Member had refused to do so. Either the Finance Member should name the members whom he hinted or make honourable amends which course would avoid an unpleasant discussion.

ONLY MEANS TO GET JUSTICE

Mr. K. L. Gauba said that words reported in "The Statesman" were that attack was on all members of the House.

Voices: No. The words used by the Finance Member were some members.

Mr. Gauba: I am willing to accept the statement that "The Statesman" has not reported it correctly. But, asked Mr. Gauba, what difference did it make unless the offending members were named? Would Sir James Grigg state how many of the 330 questions on the Order Paper offended against that Rule? The right of interpellations was very valuable and the House would not take it from the Finance Member as to how they should put questions. (Hear Hear). Though there might be cases when a Government employee wished a grievance to be ventilated which was not legitimate. But in hundreds of cases this was the only means of getting justice (applause). There was a case of a railway employee who, through a clerical error, was discharged 13 years ahead of his time and had appealed to all conceivable persons and getting no justice came to a Member of the House. May's Parliamentary Practice had laid down that answer must be confined to points raised in the question.

Sir James Grigg's reply was not so confined and was irrelevant in giving a lecture to the officials of his Department through that answer. He suggested that Sir James Grigg should make amends so that the motion could be withdrawn.

Dr. Khare said that the attitude of the Finance Member was because of India's political subjection. "We may be politically subjects, but we have not lost our self-respect."

Pandit K. K. Malaviya advised Sir James Grigg to express regret like a gentleman and see that the incident was closed. Otherwise matters would become worse. Sir James Grigg was told this morning that he had hurt the feelings of the House, but yet he had not expressed regret. "We are here to right wrongs and to fight for those who can't depend on themselves. Pandit Shamlal would have been false to his position here if he had not utilised the information he had received to put a question."

"INTERNAL REBELLION."

Captain Sher Mahomed appealed to the House to withdraw the motion and preserve its dignity.

Mr. James appealed to the Finance Member to modify his position regarding his remarks which were considered as a reflection upon the Members of the House and treat the matter as closed. It was true that the words complained of were in a written answer, but Mr James was unwilling to believe that Sir James Grigg had any intention to cast any general reflection upon the Members of the House. He was glad that Sir James Grigg had unhesitatingly withdrawn the expression meant to cast a reflection on the Chair. Mr. James, on behalf of the European Group, expressed the belief that all Members of the House joined in stressing that it was improper for any Government servant to invoke political assistance when he had other remedies laid down and as long as he was under service discipline. (Hear hear).

SYMPTOM OF DECAY

Mr. Satyamurti genuinely regretted the debate. He said that day after day the Opposition carried divisions, but nothing had happened. Human nature might have required the Opposition throwing Order Papers or inkpots on Government benches, whereas the Government should have at least put on an amiable appearance. But whom the Gods wished to destroy went mad, and Sir James Grigg's answer was symptomatic of the decay of the Government of India. He wished Sir James Grigg had followed Mr. James' advice and modified his answer to the extent to which the rights of the House demanded. The speaker felt sorry that he was not alert to detect in Sir James Grigg's answer yesterday, the use of the expression which May's Parliamentary Practice had characterised as unparliamentary, namely the attack on Pundit Shamlal, about "misrepresentation."

The speaker concluded by saying that it was a clear attempt on the part of the Finance Member to frighten the members and lower the dignity and prestige of the House. (Applause).

"LET US BE QUITS"

Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, regretted that the last speaker's observations were so much on a personal plane and the accusation of discourtesy by Government benches seemed ironical. Whenever the Chair felt compelled to call the House to order, eleven times out of twelve, it was directed towards the Opposition benches. Mr. Satyamurti occupied three-fourths of the time at the question hour. Interpellations were meant to elicit information and not for Police Court examination.

Mr. Satyamurti: That is the courtesy you show us.

Sir N. N. Sircar: You called us pettifogging.

Satyamurti: "Then let us be quits.

ENGLISH HISTORY

Sir Henry Craik resuming said that two issues were involved. Firstly, the right of the members of the House which had never been denied. (Hear, hear). Secondly efficiency, discipline and purity of the administration. The tendency of Legislatures to interfere in service and departmental matters came into prominence very early in the history of the reforms in India. The President's Conference discussed the matter and one President went so far as to say he had disallowed such questions as not being of public concern.

Mr. Matin Chaudhry, ex-Deputy President, asked whether a reference could be made to the President's Conference whose proceedings were confidential. (Hear. hear).

President: Those proceedings are confidential.

Sir Henry Craik: I am quoting from a note which the President of the Assembly had sent to Government.

Mr. Satyamurti: Will he place it on the table of the House?

Sir Henry Craik: The views of so eminent an authority are not quite palatable to the Hon. members.

Mr. Satyamurti: No I want to see them.

President: Will you place them on the table?

Sir Henry Craik: I will.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Sir Henry Craik said that the Finance Member had expressed strong remonstrance against the question of Pandit Shamlal. Sir Henry Craik submitted that the question raised a far bigger issue than the rights of Members of the House, namely, purity of political influences of the administrative services (hear hear).

Sir Henry Craik added that the House should go into the conduct not of the Finance Member, but of the member who had put questions without taking the trouble of investigating or testing completely the untrue allegation made in the questions. (Applause).

Sir Mahomed Yakub opposing the motion said if members had privileges and rights, they also had responsibility. That members were making unfounded statements was proved only to-day when Sardar Sant Singh put certain questions about the Broadcasting Station, statements which Sir Frank Noyce had denied. Let the House not stultify itself by pressing the motion.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said any member of Government in answering a question could even lay down the law for Government servants, but not for the members of the House. Perhaps this unusual action was due to Sir James Grigg's lack of experience of the Legislature. Why should Sir James Grigg say that members of the House were deliberately putting questions knowing that they were founded on wrong facts?

Sir James Grigg interrupting said: I Did not say deliberately.

Sir Cowasji: Then why not withdraw your remarks. This side of the House feels that Sir James Grigg has hurt their feelings. If he did not mean to do that, he can withdraw the remarks and close the incident.

Sir J. Grigg said that his remarks yesterday on this question should not be construed to possess any meaning beyond this. He could produce sufficient number of instances in which these remarks were literally justified. In any case, his remarks would not apply to those members to whom they would not obviously apply, for there was a great majority of them.

Sir James Grigg drew the attention of the House to the fact that Pandit Shamlal who was prime cause of his battle had not intervened in the debate.

Mr. Asaf Ali: We did not allow him to speak.

Sir James Grigg: Quoting from his own answers yesterday, expressed preparedness to modify his remark so that instead of gross misrepresentation that statement was regarded as inaccurate. He asked Pandit Shamlal how he came to know his facts which were in a certain file. Who told him about it? Has he seen the file?

A voice: Address the Chair.

Sir James Grigg (addressing the Chair) may I ask you whether Pandit Shamlal managed to satisfy himself that the allegation which he made himself responsible for was true. Either Pandit Shamlal has committed a grave impropriety of having access to Government file, or he has accepted without question the account of the contents which he cannot verify."

Sir James Grigg was still on his legs when the clock struck six and the motion was talked out and the House was adjourned till to-morrow.

The debate had attracted a very large number of persons to the galleries including Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler and Lady Sircar.—A. P.

INDIAN STEEL AND WIRE PRODUCTS

Elsewhere is published the prospectus of the Indian Steel and Wire Products, whose registered office is in Calcutta and whose works are established in Jamshedpur. This is really a case of an existing business run as a private enterprise being transformed into a public limited company. In the case of such concerns, the essential points to note are whether the business has been valued by competent valuers and in what form payment is to be made to the vendors. In the case of the Indian Steel and Wire Products, the plant, machinery and building proposed to be acquired have been valued by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Company at Rs. 32 lakhs. The vendors are accepting payment for this entire sum in the form of debentures and shares. This is proof of the bonafides of the vendors and of their confidence in the business of the company. Indian Steel and Wire Products is one of the important subsidiary concerns in Jamshedpur. Along with Tata Steel Works, the subsidiary industries were doing badly till the end of the last decade. In the past few years, however, the main company as well as the subsidiary companies have all been doing well. For example, the Tin Plate Company has been able to pay off its heavy debentures entirely out of profits. The Indian Steel and Wire Products has an ideal situation. It has managing agents a firm who have great experience in the business. It can count on efficient and skilled labour. It enjoys a great reputation in the market for its manufactures. There is a big market in India for the wares it produces. Now that steel shares in India are experiencing booming conditions, shares in an important subsidiary industry like steel and wire products must merit the attention of investors.

GRAND OLD MAN IN CITY TRANSPORT

B. E. S. T. Men's Tribute To Mr. P. D. Mahaluxmiwala

Bombay's grand old man in city transport;

One of the pillars of the tramways system, right from the beginning when trams were drawn by horses down to the present day of increased amenities and motor bus service;

These sum up the achievements of Mr. P. D. Mahaluxmiwala whose Golden Jubilee of service to the B. E. S. T. Company was celebrated on Tuesday by his colleagues at the Regal Theatre.

Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla's career is verily a romance. He started as a petty clerk with a salary of Rs. 15 a month, and rose to be the Secretary of this premier transport company of the city.

An address eloquently describing the services Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla has rendered to the Company and through it to the city was presented in a beautiful casket by his colleagues.

"It is given to few men," began the address, "to pass fifty years of their lives in the service of one Corporation."

Describing the state of transport and condition of the Company when Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla joined it, the addrdess said:

"Some of us, unfortunately a fast-diminishing band, can recall the old horse vehicles of the original Bombay Tramway Company.

Although that form of transportation is out-of-date, we remember the remarkable efficiency with which it was administered. The personnel was small; the economy severe; and the service made strenuous demands on the limited body of officers. Prominent in that cadre was yourself; the positions you filled were many and varied; but all were discharged with unvarying zeal and capacity. To this the Founder of the Company, the late Mr. G. A. Kittridge, bore testimony when he wrote—"You have never failed to give us the fullest satisfaction in all the many and varied positions of responsibility in which you have been placed."

NEW ERA IN TRAMWAYS

1905 marks the inauguration of a new era in the history of the Company, and the city. In that year tramways were equipped with electric traction, and electricity to the town was beginning to be supplied. The Bombay Tramway Company was wound up and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company was formed.

In 1916 the London office was closed and the Company was reconstituted. "The ability," says the address, "with which the multifarious duties associated with these important changes was discharged is attested by the fact that at no stage was there a single hitch. Very few people appreciate the importance of the duties of the Secretary in a great corporation like ours; he has charge of the whole of the clerical department. Yet, despite the magnitude of our operations cases of malversation are almost unknown; bad debts are negligible; serious errors in the Share Registers have never occurred; and a check of the Stores Department by an independent authority revealed no deficiency large or small. These results speak for themselves."

"Those of us who have served directly under you recognise a chief who requires a full measure of service, but who has always been just and sympathetic."

TRIBUTE TO SERVICES

Mr A. S. Trollip, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, and Sir Stanley Reed paid tributes to the ability, character, and efficiency of Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla.

Mr. Trollip gave in brief the career of Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla. From a humble beginning of a clerk with a salary of Rs. 15, he had risen to the highest, non-technical post in the Company.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said that though Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla looked comparatively frail, his tenacity, enthusiasm and zeal had evoked the admiration of the Tramway Board and colleagues.

SIR STANLEY'S TRIBUTE.

Sir Stanley Reed said that he was in close contact with the company for over forty years, and he admired the tremendous energy and efficiency of Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla. He had seen him go from strength to strength, and was to a large extent responsible for the magnificent organisation that the Tramway Company is today.

The speaker did not believe in luck. One should be ready for the opportunity when it comes and Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla has grasped such opportunities.

MAHALUXMIWALLA'S REPLY

Mr. P. D. Mahaluxmiwalla, in replying to the address, said that it was a matter of pride for him to have been privileged to share in the brilliant progress of the company.

"I can conscientiously say," continued Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla, "that from the time of my joining the Bombay Tramway Company, putting aside everything else, I have devoted myself wholeheartedly to the interests of the undertakings, making them as it were my own private concern.

"Any success that I have been able to achieve during my career of 50 years is due to this undivided attention to the work in hand. Whatever work was entrusted to me, whether ordinary or responsible, was carried out to the best of my ability without sparing myself. I have never looked at the nature of that work, for I know that it is not the work itself but the way in which it is carried out that counts."

ALL DUE TO TEAM WORK

After expressing his gratitude to the founder of the company, Mr. Kittridge, and the various Chairmen of the company, who had given him valuable advice and assistance, Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla said:

"I have always tried to be fair, just and sympathetic towards the staff directly under my control, and in return they have, especially the Heads of the various Departments, willingly co-operated and supported me. The success of the company is, therefore, due not to any one individual, but to the team work of the entire staff."

"In such congenial atmosphere," he concluded, "it is no wonder that I have been able to achieve the success that has been attributed to me."

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6 Zephyr Shirts with 12 Collars do.	,,	30/-/-	,,

Quantities available are Limited & this is your final reminder, never to be repeated or advertised again.

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ATTRACTIVE AGENCY TERMS.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

It was actual, although underground. The policy of a socialist Government, in which I believe, would be to liquidate Imperialism. Some colonies might not want self-government. For these cases we would form a Socialist nucleus such as they have in the U.S.S.R. with a common economic policy only. I do not think we shall suffer any danger from the Fascists, but from the country Gentlemen Fascists as typified by Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Walter Elliot."

Britain's Colonies

The talk of Colonies reminds me of the campaign started by the die-hard Tories to see that the British Government does not give away any part of the Empire to other Imperialist rulers. The future of the colonies is, therefore, being anxiously discussed on all sides. The matter was raised in the House of Commons on Wednesday last by Sir Henry Page-Croft. Mr. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, had to assuage the champions of Colonial rule that the British Government had not considered and was not considering the handing over of any of the British Colonies or territories held under mandate or Protectorate. Seeing that the British Government has on more than one occasion intimated its willingness to cede the part of Zeila in British Somaliland to Ethiopia for the purpose of facilitating concessions by the latter to Italy, Mr. Thomas's statement has caused considerable surprise in political circles. In a leading article Lord Beaverbrook's "Evening Standard" asserts that "it will not be enough, however, for the Government to assure the nation that it has not the slightest intention of giving away any part of our colonial empire. A merely negative policy will not do."

The fact is, of course, that British Foreign policy is at present conducted in accordance with British Colonial policy and that British financial policy dictates British colonial policy. If it suits British financiers, if it strengthens the British financial edifice I am more than certain that the British Government will not hesitate to make sacrifices if it is forced to make territorial or other concessions to a foreign Government in the interest of British imperialism. The Government has shown that it is prepared to go far to bring the present war in East Africa to an end and it has on three previous occasions consented to territorial concessions in favour of Italy. This policy dates back as far as 1924 for in that year there was the cession of the Jubaland, followed by the exchange of Sollum for Jarabub, on the frontier of Egypt and Italian Cyranica in 1925. This was followed by the cession of Sudanese territory in 1934. It is necessary to remember that British Colonies are of great importance to imperialists primarily as a field of investment for British capital, and as security for British credit. Colonies are definitely a secondary consideration in British financial circles, British financial interests being the primary consideration. For an important consideration the British Government would not hesitate to make some arrangement with another State which might involve the sacrifice of colonial territory.

The Deciding Factor

But the deciding factor in any transfer or exchange of territory will be the interests of the City of London and not the wishes of the people of the territory concerned. In the meanwhile, here the talk is at present going interminably about the merits of British administrative methods in colonial countries and about indirect rule in Africa or about the extension of a League of Nations mandates in respect of all British colonies. The only permanent and effective solution of the problem of the colonies, viz., self-determination, implying the right of a colony to secede from the dominating country, is the solution which is the least discussed. The Soviet solution of the colonial problem and the national equality of all members of the Soviet Union are generally ignored by the capitalist Press of Britain.

It is of great interest at this time when a regrouping of different forces is taking place that the Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kazemi, should have taken advantage of his private visit to Delhi in November last to exchange views with the officials of the Government of India on the subject of road and rail communications between Quetta and Zahedan (Duzdab). The reason of the discussion is the improvement of communications for the benefit of pilgrims to the Holy City of Meshed and for some time the construction of the railway from Zahedan to Meshed, I am told, has already been under consideration. Iran, there is no doubt, is equipping herself with railways and would be anxious to get the backing of the Government of India in the construction of this railway through her Eastern provinces. The Government, of India would presumably only give encouragement to this project of it believes that the railway is of strategic importance in the event of a war. Mr. Anthony Eden replying to Mr. Gallacher in the House of Commons assured us that Mr. Kazemi conducted no negotiations and no official business was transacted. Mr. Eden says "the opportunity was taken for an informal exchange of views between officials on the subjects of mutual interest to Iran and India, including the question of road and rail communications between Quetta and Zahedan. No question, according to him, arose of taking or formulating any decisions.

A scheme is already before responsible men of the two countries for the construction of aeroplane factory near Teheran and the leading military aeroplane manufacturers, Messrs Fairey, have obtained the contract for this construction. The railway to Meshed will not be the only strategical line.

Some disquiet has been caused in Egypt because Britain has admitted that she has promised to contribute £20,000 to help the construction of the Fuka-Matruh railway to the Western Frontier of Egypt whose security has been menaced by the concentration of large Italian forces in Libya. It has been further admitted that this "gift" is gratuitous and that Britain will acquire no control over the railway line or over the harbour of Alexandria to assist the dredging of which she has offered £10,000.

The answer in the negative given in the House of Commons by Mr. Eden to an enquiry whether it is the intention of the British Government to recognise Munchukuo will leave the Japanese in no doubt that Britain must be numbered among their rivals.

Britain's Defence

Although, Friday is a private members' day, and although yesterday's (Friday's) debate was on a private member's Bill, the House of Commons was never seen more in earnest, and the session is unlikely to provide an experience more significant and even sensational. The occasion was the second reading debate on Rear-Admiral Sir Murray Sueter's Bill for the creation of a Ministry of Defence, and there was revealed an impressive unanimity in all parts of the House Opposition as well as Ministerial—on the necessity for the reordering of Britain's national defences. But the occasion also provided Sir Austen Chamberlain, nominally a loyal supporter of the Government, to make an outspoken attack on the Prime Minister. Sir Austen recalled Mr. Baldwin's admitted errors over German air preparations and the Hoare-Laval peace proposals, and gave the impression that in his opinion Mr. Stanley Baldwin was not fit for his job. The House listened in uneasy silence, except for an occasional "Hear! hear!" from Mr. Churchill and Lord Winterton. Mr. Baldwin sat huddled up, looking very glum. Sir Austen said he would address himself to the question what underlay the anxiety which was so obvious in every speech that had been made in the House. He was not surprised at that anxiety. The House and the country had experienced some very rude shocks in recent times for which they were wholly unprepared. To this day they remained largely an unexplained mystery, and there was anxiety lest they should be repeated in more critical and possibly almost fatal circumstances. He recalled Mr. Baldwin's speech of November, 1934, in which he said it was not true that Germany was rapidly approaching Britain's air strength and declared that in a year's time Britain would still have a margin of superiority in Europe alone of 50 per cent. In May, Mr Baldwin admitted that he had been "completely wrong" in his estimate of the future. In commenting on this confession by the Prime Minister, Sir Austen could not recall any comparable pronouncement by the head of a Government on a fundamental issue of defence in the forty years of his Parliamentary experience.

Blow To Baldwin's Prestige

The second quotation from Mr. Baldwin was more recent. It was concerned with foreign policy, in fact with the events that led up to the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare. "The Prime Minister," said Sir Austen, "startled the House and the country by the use of language that none of us had heard in our experience from a Minister of the Crown". Mr. Baldwin had said on December 5: "I have seldom spoken with greater regret, but my lips are not yet unsealed" He had then been defending the Hoare-Laval proposals and had added: "Were these troubles over I would make a case and guarantee that no man would go into the Lobby against me". A few days later, observed Sir Austen, the papers had been published and the Prime Minister's lips were unsealed He had made a speech, but he had said nothing to explain what had caused him to say that if his lips were unsealed he could tell the House things which would prevent any single member from voting against the proposals that five days later he had abandoned, saying that they had been made or sanctioned by the Cabinet in error. Sir Austen, of course, was unwilling to probe these things, but he did not disguise his feelings that they were a shock to the confidence of the House and the public. He himself plainly meant to censure the Prime Minister, but he did not put that into plain words. All he said was that these things could not have happened if the thinking machine of the Government had been working properly.

In political circles it is believed that Sir Austen Chamberlain's attack will gravely imperil the position of the Prime Minister. The talk in the lobby of the House is that recently Mr. Baldwin's all too frequent confessions of "error" must cause many of his own party to doubt his capacity for leadership in a time of crisis. These doubts have been particularly noticeable in the lobbies where the decline of Mr. Baldwin's prestige since the Hoare-Laval muddle has been a frequent topic of conversation. Several Conservative members are prepared to confess their feeling openly that "Mr. Baldwin smokes his pipe while the world burns". Last night the members of his party were speculating on how far the Prime Minister's position will be affected. It is suggested that it can only be saved by a superhuman effort on his part. If Sir Austen's attack finally sets in motion the forces that have been gathering against the Prime Minister, a Government crisis is inevitable. Should this occur, one prophet is prepared to take a wager that Mr. Neville Chamberlain may yet be transferred from No. 11 to No. 10 Downing Street.

"RELAY RACE" METHOD OF THEFT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two persons, who are alleged to have adopted the "Relay Race" method of theft, were arrested this morning by the Dongri Police.

It was alleged that at Chuna Bhatti, one Sher Mohomed Fazal Din, picked up a bundle of clothes which was kept, on the road by the complainant, and began to run. The complainant at once gave chase. When they arrived at a certain spot, the bundle was handed over to Elahibux Imambux who in his turn started to make good his escape. Fazal Din was immediately arrested, and Imambux later, in possession of the bundle.

Both the accused were placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thakar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who advice them to be remanded into Police custody till the 3rd of March 1936.

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Enticement Case Judgment

Kapoor Found Guilty: Gets Three Months' R. I. And A Fine Of Rs. 1,000

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Ram Narayan Kapoor, charged with enticing away or taking away, and detaining and committing adultery with Mrs. Ranganayaki, was found guilty on both the counts under Section 497 and 498 I.P.C., by Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

Mr. Gadkari, in urging for a lenient sentence of a fine, said that two factors, namely, the husband not caring for the girl and his social status should be taken into consideration.

Mr. N.C.N. Acharya for the prosecution urged, on the other hand, exemplary and deterrent sentence in view of the conduct of the accused in not showing any contrition to the helplessness of the girl and continuing to live with her.

Mr. Haji was of opinion that the respectability of an accused person should not be a standard for giving punishment.

"The law," he quoted from a judgment of Justice Madgaonkar, "is not a respector of persons and respectable persons as such, should not escape with a lesser punishment."

The judgment covers nearly 60 typed pages and took nearly two-and-a-half hours for the Magistrate to read.

Long queues of people waited to hear the judgment.

The Magistrate sentenced Kapoor to an aggregate period of three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on both counts or in default a further period of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAGISTRATE'S OBSERVATIONS.

With regard to the lengthy statement made by the accused in the course of hearing denying the charges framed against him, the Magistrate said that the accused had submitted to the court that he had come away with Ranganayaki on being induced by her. He said in his statement that she had told him that she was ill-treated by her people and asked his protection.

TELEPHONE CALLING.

On January 23, 1935, he received a telephone message in his office asking him to come home at once. He accordingly went there and saw Ranganayaki. She looked very sad and told him that if he wished to help her, he should take her away from her place. She, also, stated that she had made arrangements with one Viswanath of the Madras Aerodrome to leave for Bangalore and asked him to take her to Bangalore by aeroplane, which he did.

LEGALITY OF MARRIAGE

In discussing several legal points in the case, the Magistrate observed that evidence in the case conclusively proved that Ranganayaki was married to Mr. S. Raghavan. There could be, therefore, no doubts as regards its validity.

Referring to the evidence given by Ranganayaki that she was driven out of her husband's place when she went to condone the death of her father-in-law, and that her marriage was not consummated, the Magistrate held that her testimony was manifestly unreliable, in view of the evidence tendered by the prosecution and that given by her father.

ASTOUNDING STATEMENTS

Ranganayaki had further reasiled from the statements made before Mr. Coelho, had made new and astounding statements in cross-examination without referring to them in her examination in-chief and had not chosen to explain certain incidents in their particulars, like that relating to the circumstances at Veda's place.

Further after the Das' incident to which the Magistrate referred in detail, Ranganayaki and her elder sister Rukhu had made joint-statements to the Commissioner of Police at Madras as to the ill-treatment they received at the hands of her people, but they had given no evidence to justify those statements.

NOT MADE AT OUTSET

The Magistrate equally disbelieved the story of a sum of Rs. 200 having been paid to Ranganayaki's father at Bangalore, and further allegations of a demand of Rs. 2,000 on his part from the accused, as those statements were not made at the outset.

"ADDING INSULT TO INJURY"

The Magistrate held that the statement that the father of the girl took both the accused and Ranganayaki to a Sadhu to see whether the marriage could be dissolved was equally baseless, and added that it was glaring instance of adding insult to injury to the parents of the girl.

"SHIFTY WITNESS"

Anent the evidence given by Radhesham, Mr. Haji said that it was utterly untrue and unreliable and that he was a convenient and shifty witness. Although it was easy to get the duplicates of the telegrams he sent to his brother for money, no telegram had been produced in the evidence and that his statement that he destroyed the telegrams was fatal to the theory propounded by the accused.

Further his itenerary supplied important materials to discredit his own story.

And no reference had been made by him in his evidence with regard to the "immoral demands" alleged to have been made by the girl's father.

"MERCENARY WITNESS"

The Magistrate agreed with the prosecution counsel that the minor priest was summoned to give evidence on behalf of the defence was a counterfeit priest and a mercenary witness.

By his demeanour it was evident that he was trying to recollect what he had been tutored to say. The Magistrate held that he was an utterly worthless witness and was not at all a substitute for the chief priest. It would be a travesty of all justice and going away from fundamental principles of Hindu law, if that witness were to be relied upon.

The Magistrate, then, discussed the various meanings of the words contained relevant sections and concluded that enticing was a continuous offence and that the willingness of the girl was a necessary implication as far as enticement was concerned.

"Care" did not mean, the Magistrate held, express delegation of trust to a certain persons nor did it mean guardianship.

THOSE 21 LETTERS.

The 21 letters written by Ranganayaki and put in as exhibits, the Magistrate observed, offered a true index to the ideas and methods adopted by the accused.

The accused made her believe that the dissolution of marriage was possible through conversion to christianity; he further made her believe that he was armed with legal opinion and assured her of his own protection. His profuse outbursts of love in his several letters, his loading her with jewellery left no difficulty for the Magistrate to infer that his conduct was surcharged with actions of allurements, blandishments and persuasion.

ADULTERY CHARGE.

With regard to the charge of adultery the Magistrate referred to her statements in the chamber and added that it should be deemed as an admitted fact. The defence had also not much to dispute the fact.

The Magistrate concluded that there was overwhelming evidence to prove all the charges and that the case quoted by Mr. Gadkari, laid down no principles that only fines were to be imposed.

The Magistrate, therefore, awarded sentence as stated above.

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General Manager.

KATHAKALI ART ONLY FOR MEN

Poet Vallathol Turns Down Suggestion For Training Women

A grand reception was given to the Malayalam Poet, Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon at a meeting held on Sunday evening in the Asthika Samaj Hall under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj. More than thousand Keralites residing in the city and suburbs were present. Mr. K. George Jacob, who presided eulogised in most suitable words the work of Mahakavi Vallathol for the enrichment of the Malayalam language and the revival of the ancient art, culture and civilisation of Kerala.

Messrs. K. R. Menon and M. N. Kurup recited certain verses specially composed by them for the occasion.

Then Mr. M. V. Venkiteswaran dwelt at length on the hidden treasures of Kerala in the field of Art and emphasised the necessity of all Keralites concentrating upon the resuscitation of those almost forgotten Arts. Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer made a humorous speech. He suggested that it would be better if women were taken to take the place of men who played women's role.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami, who followed, said that Mr. Iyer's suggestion to include women was not one to be laughed at. It was not because, as some imagined, it would be paying proposition, but because it was incongruous and amounted to an absurdity for men to act as women. Another suggestion that he ventured to make and to which he invited serious consideration was that Kathakali should be used as the medium of expressing life as it is. It could be a vehicle of immense education and awakening if this ancient art could be developed to reflect present day social struggles and social aspirations.

Mr. and Mrs. Vallathol were the profusely garlanded. Mahakavi Vallathol spoke for over an hour. He replied to the various points and suggestions made by the speakers with regard to the Kathakali Dance. In replying to those who urged the necessity of modernising Kathakali, the Poet emphasised the necessity of keeping infact this ancient art quite unaffected by the wheel of time, as otherwise, the poet was of opinion, the Art itself would be erased out of recognition of changes are made too often to meet the changing of times.

Not For Women.

With regard to the suggestion of some that women should be trained for the feminine part in the play, Poet Vallathol said that real art lay in men taking the part of women and appearing and acting just like women. Furthermore, he quoted many authorities to show that women should not be trained in such Arts.

After meeting all the other arguments Mahakavi Vallathol gave a brief account of the financial position of the Kerala Kalamandalam and said that he wanted some Rs. 50,000 to house the Kalamandalam for which the Government of Cochin has been pleased to allot a piece of land on the Bharatapuzha River bank near the Shorannur junction in the State Territory. He appealed to the meeting for funds and requested all Keralites irrespective of caste, creed, colour, or sex to subscribe one rupee each. He said that there were about 10,000 Keralites residing in the Bombay City and Suburbs and if each one of them paid a rupee once in their life, the Kerala Kalamandalam would easily get Rs. 10,000 which will be a substantial contribution for the building.

Mr. N. N. Menon, the Chairman of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, said that the Samaj was the Central Organization in Bombay of the people of Travancore, Cochin and British Malabar and as such considering the greatness of the guest of that evening what was done was not quite befitting. He also said that the Keraleeya Samaj had opened a purse to be presented to Poet Vallathol but as collections could not be complete, the purse was still kept open and appealed to the audience to contribute their mite. He also announced that the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj would receive all payments made in response to the appeal of Mahakavi Vallathol.

He then thanked the honoured guest of the evening, the speakers, the President all those who had assembled at the meeting and the authorities of the Asthikasamaj for their help to make the function a grand success.

HEARTY SEND OFF FOR MEHEROMJI

JAMNAGAR, Feb. 25.

Jamnagar cricket enthusiasts gave a hearty send off to Mr. Meheromji on his departure this morning to join the All-India team at Bombay. Mr. Meheromji was also given a small garden party last evening by Raisaheb Girdharlal D. Mehta, Manager of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway. —A P.

ATTACK ON WORKERS

Trade Unions Condemn Wages Forfeiture Clause Adoption

"This joint meeting of the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation emphatically condemns the adoption by the Legislative Assembly Sir H. P. Mody's amendment to the Payment of Wages Bill as an attack on the workers' fundamental right to strike and to payment of wages earned by them and is calculated to defeat the purpose of the Bill."

"This meeting is further of opinion that the modification made by the Council of State does not in any way alter the fundamental objection to the principle of the original amendment and requests the Legislative Assembly to reject the whole clause relating to the penalisation of strikes without notice."

Wanted Rent Restriction Bill For Ahmedabad

The Secretary of the Ahmedabad Tenants' Association writes:—

"For the last twenty years there has been a continuously high increase in the rate of rents.

This evil is not found only among ordinary landlords but among the rich too, and among several educated capitalists millowners. The same capitalists offer rich donations to temples, 'dharmashalas' and 'sadavrats' to keep their names before the public.

The condition of the poor tenants of Ahmedabad, and at the same time, unemployment are being aggravated daily is also on the increase.

Thus the gradual increases of rents which sometimes make the rents twice or thrice greater requires some check. We earnestly request the members of the Legislative Council, and the Government to do the needful in the matter by introducing a Rent Bill in near future."

15 MILES CYCLE RACE

Applications in the prescribed form in regard to the 15 Miles Cycle race to be held on March 15 by the Sports Committee of Shree Yuvak Mitra Mandal, will be received from intending competitors on or before February 29 at Shree Yuvak Stores, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi.

Indian Adventurers To Conquer Mount Everest

AHMEDABAD YOUTH PLANS AMBITIOUS EXPEDITION

Yet another instance of Indian youth's growing desire, to prove their mettle in all spheres of activity which require pluck and daring, is provided by the resolve of some young men of this Presidency to undertake an expedition to the great Himalayan peak, Nandadevi, situated at a height of 25,645 feet. Mr. Vinayak B. Mehta, Airman, Scout and adventurer, a young man from Ahmedabad who is leading and organizing the expedition called at the "Chronicle" office and explained the whole plan of the proposed adventure. The party is to consist of 8 members, including a Doctor and a photographer. Mr. Mehta has already considerable experience of mountaineering as he was a member of the Indian Himalayan Expedition of 1933.

TO CONQUER EVEREST.

This expedition to Nandadevi which is to start in April, said Mr. Mehta, would be but a preliminary one to the subsequent attacks on higher peaks with Everest as the last goal to be achieved. He has drawn out a well-considered scheme as to the objects of the expedition, the route to be followed, the necessary equipment and the approximate funds needed. The party, besides, studying the glaciers 'en route' and making scientific observations will collect plants, flowers, birds, butterflies, etc., in the higher regions.

Mr. Mehta said he had a good response from those who wished to join the party and he would be easily able to chose the requisite number from the applicants. He is also hopeful of the success of the expedition. "My aim," he said, "is to disprove the idea that only foreigners can conquer Himalayan peaks. From my experience I can say that Indians, if given the opportunity, will prove better mountaineers than outsiders."

FUNDS NEEDED.

The only difficulty that the expedition was experiencing was lack of adequate funds. But it is hoped that once the philanthropic and well-to-do Indians realized the importance of the venture they would not be slow in coming forward with spontaneous contributions of funds and equipments. Since the total expense including equipment is estimated only at Rs. 10,000 it should not be impossible to find a dozen or more public-spirited rich men who would be ready to bear the financial burden. Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal has agreed to help the expedition in every possible way and has also issued an appeal for funds for it. Contributions may be sent to him at Ahmedabad and those desirous of getting into touch with Mr. Mehta may write to him c/o. "The Chronicle."

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FINE DISPLAY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

Mayor Pleased With Work Of Gymnastic Institute

A fine display of physical feats was given by Prof. Kalympurkar of the Bombay Gymnattic Institute and his amateur Troupe at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, on Friday last.

The programme included feats of both Western and Eastern methods of physical culture. The public were further feasted by a series of thrilling performances—hanging malkhamb (Indian Pole) by Master Govind Master Dattaram and others, chair-balancing on bottles by Master Kambli, block balancing by N. B. Surve (on glass chimnies), parallel bars, hallaphode by Master Yeshwant, lathi and namaskars drill by children from municipal schools.

Advanced pyramids and lezim dance were also very amusing. The display was not suggestive of mere strength, but also of great stamina, pluck, agility and grace of movement.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, who presided on the occasion, complimented Prof. D. M. Kalyanpurkar, the proprietor of the Institute not only for the interesting and instructive entertainment that was given by his colleagues but also for his valuable contribution to the cause of physical culture which he said was an important part of the greater cause of national regeneration. The function terminated after distribution of prizes.

AUSTRALIANS BEHIND NATAL IN FIRST INNINGS

Harvey Scores 138 For Home Team By Fierce Hitting

DURBAN, Feb. 24.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the match between the Australians and Natal which commenced on Saturday:—

AUSTRALIANS 256 (Richardson 74) and 10 for no less in second innings.

NATAL 272, (H. F. Wade 75, Harvey 138, O' Reilly 5 for 80.

Harvey was at the wicket for 264 minutes during which he hit one 6 and ten 4's.

This is the first time during the tour that any home team has led the Australians in the first innings.—Reuter.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 26 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castophene should correct the irregularity Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS DOWN

Effect Of Delay In Passage Of Agricultural Bill

GOLD AND SILVER WEAK

Wheat Steady But Jute And Linseed Slightly Better

BOMBAY, February 25

On Tuesday cross rates moved both ways with minor changes.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was easy on account of the delay in the passage of the Agricultural Bill. There was March liquidation and absence of support.

BULLION WEAK

London gold and silver prices ruled weak.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat was very steady. Linseed and Jute prices improved a little. Rubber was unchanged.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and inactive in the absence of speculative interest. Giltedged securities lacked support and came under selling pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb 25

Previous closing	10.39
To-day's opening	10.42
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	10.27
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb 25

Previous closing	5.62
To-day's opening	5.60
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	5.59
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 189

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 25

The delay in the passage of the agricultural bill is causing hesitancy with the result that movements to-day were again small with traders generally awaiting developments in Washington. However declines were checked by trade support with some southern buying.

Operations in July began at 10.42 i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing The market was moderately active on sporadic buying and steadier Liverpool cables but soon after prices developed somewhat easier tendency on March liquidation but the undertone kept fairly steady with July ruling round 10.39.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.27 with a decline of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 25

The following were the opening ranges:—

March	(11.19/11.18) 11.17/11.16
May	(10.75/10.75) 10.75/10.75
July	(10.43/10.41) 10.43/10.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 25

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March	(5.78) 5.79
American May	(5.71) 5.71
Egyptian March	(8.51) 8.52
Egyptian May	(8.36) 8.38

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 25

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 191 and Rs. 189 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 189 with New York futures about 5 points down.

TREASURY BILLS

During the week ended 21st February 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,52,75,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT

To Be Enforced Throughout Bombay Presidency From March 1, 1936

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

"The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 which came into force on 1st August 1935 and which was introduced in the first instance in the City of Bombay and in the districts of Broach, Surat, Thana, Bombay Suburban, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, Karachi and Sukkur including all municipal areas in those districts has been extended by Government to the remaining districts of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, inclusive of all municipal areas therein from 1st of March 1936.

This means that from 1st March 1936 the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, will be enforced in the whole of the Presidency including Sind. The remaining districts in which the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, is being extended from 1st March 1936, are Ahmedabad, Kaira, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dadu, Larkhana, Nawabshah, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier.

The Act and the rules framed under it can be had, in English and the Vernaculars from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay, for three annas."

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 25

Previous closing	4.98 3/4
To-day's opening	4.99 1/2
To-day's closing	4.99 1/2

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 25

Previous closing	4.99 13/16
To-day's opening	4.99 7/8
To-day's closing	4.99 9/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 25

Previous closing	74.88
To-day's opening	74.87
To-day's closing	74.82
Difference	—06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 25

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 7/8 and then fell to 4.99 13/16 subsequently on lack of buying the rate further eased to 4.99 9/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.99 9/16

Franc opened at 74.87 and then moved up to 74.88 eventually easing to 74.79 on some selling pressure.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.82

LONDON SILVER

	London, Feb 25 Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/8d.	19 3/4d.
Forward	19 13/16d.	19 11/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb 25

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0) £7-0-10

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 25

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 25 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5-64 3/4) 5.65
New York on Bombay	(37.72) 37.76
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan	(62.18) 62.12
London on Shanghai	(1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 25

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/6, 49/11 and 49/7. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important developments abroad to stimulate enquiry while easier London cables induced some scattered selling. Prices closed steady at Rs. 50/1, 49/9 and 49/6.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/12/3, 34/12 and 34/11/6. There was practically nothing doing owing to the reluctance on the part of operators to enter into fresh commitments while with London exchanges showing no important changes movements here were narrow and uninteresting. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/12/3, 34/12 and 34/11.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 25

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 7s 3/8 and May 7s 7/8. After displaying steadiness on some buying orders the market later reacted on lack of further support influenced by less favourable cables from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 25

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.99 1/2. Prices developed some strength on better outside demand and local buying influenced by encouraging foreign cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 25

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

SILVER CABLES.

Bombay, Feb 25

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India small buyer. General selling. Market quietly steady."

METALS.

Tin (£206 3/4 buyers £207 sellers. Barely steady) £207 1/2 buyers £207 3/4 selers. Irregular.

Lead (£16 3/8 buyers £16 1/2 sellers. Irregular) £16 3/8 buyers. No sellers. Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £40 1/2) £40 to £40 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-5 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop February March (£18 15/16 sellers.) £19 value

Dunlop March (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers

Lightning March (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 7/16 paid and sellers) 7 3/8 paid and buyers

April June (7 1/2 paid and value) 7 7/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal February (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb 25

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	4	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	4	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	4	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	4	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 25

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	4	6	3
Wheat September	4	6	9
Linseed May	7	4	9
Linseed September	7	8	6

The tone was steady.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE AGAIN

POONA, Feb. 25.

There has been local thunderstorm with rain in Assam, with a few falls in North Burma, South East Bengal, Southeast Madras and along the Western Himalayas. Cuddalore reports 1 inch of rain, Silchar and Sibsagar 1 1/2 inch each.

A Western disturbance is affecting North West Frontier.

FORECAST:

Rain will fall and extend to Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier Province, and occur in a few stations in Assam, Upper Burma and Southeast Madras.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-2-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 80.8 degrees 2.8 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 69.3 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 180 miles.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-2-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Lack Of Fresh Support In Stock Exchange

DOWNWARD TENDENCY IN WALL STREET

IRON AND STEEL ISSUES FIRM

Rubber Market Adversely Affected

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, February 25

On the Stock Exchange political uncertainties shadowed speculative activity. Consequently prices generally sagged owing to the lack of fresh support but Iron and Steel issues were encouraged by doubled profits of the English Steel Corporation which enabled a dividend of 20 per cent on deferred shares.

The Rubber market after steadiness was adversely influenced by reports of worsening strike situation in Akron (Ohio).

Wall Street was irregular inclining downwards.

It is reliably learned that to-day's Rubber meeting concerned only with routine matters own organisation and procedure and discussed nothing commercially or financially interesting.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 25

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, February 14 £98 1/4

Monday, February 17, £98 1/4

Tuesday, February 18, £98 1/2

Wednesday, February 19 £98 3/4

Thursday, February 20, £99 1/8

Friday, February 21, £99

Monday, February 24 £99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 25 3-30 p.m.

Due to the lack of any fresh incentive to stimulate buying interest general business was poor. Giltedgeds were dull and easier. Industrials generally were easier. Kaffirs were firm but there was only small business.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 5/8) £107 1/8 Ex Div

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 7/8) £118 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 3/8) £107 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 5/8) £115 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-4 1/2) 22-4 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8

Hydro Electric (£8 3/8) £8 1/4

Musical Industries (29-9) 28-3

Princhin Johnson (44-0) 44-0

Imperial Chemical (40-0) 40-0

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-9) 9-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (122-9) 122-9

Realisation 1930 (£91 1/4) £91 1/4

Dunlop Rubber (40-3) 40-3

University Ordinary (34-0) 33-6

Ford Motors (36-4 1/2) 36-4 1/2

Cable Wires (£8 3/8) £8 1/2

British American Tobacco (129 6) 130-3

Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 153-9

P and O S N Company Defd (20-6) 20-0

Distillers (102-6) 102-6

Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-6

British Celanese (13-0) 13-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (57-0) 57-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-6) 7-0

Western Limited Ordinary (25-0) 25-6

Inter Nickels (52 3/8) 52 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, Feb 25

Further improvement was noticed in Jutes in sympathy with steadier Jute and Hessian markets. Business was on a moderate scale and closing was slightly easier. In coals there was limited business with steady undertone. In teas only small business was recorded. In miscellaneous section Sugars and Electricals maintained steady enquiry at gradually advancing rates while others were more or less unchanged. Government securities were a turn better. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1941 104/9; three and a half per cent Government paper 98/2; four per cent loan 1960/70 112/8; three per cent Government paper 90/12 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/9 small lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 109/8 small lot; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/13.

Banks: Imperial conty 377; Reserve Bank 130/4.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Lt 69; Baraset Basirhat Lt 53/8 odd lot; Katakhal Lala Bazar 94/8 small lots; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar guaranteed 94/8; New Victoria Cotton ordy 1/2.

Coals: Bengal 273/8; New Beerbhoom 11/2.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 13/2 small lot; Anglo-India 397 small lot; Bally 185; Barnagore 133 small lot; Belvedere 331 small lot; Clive 24/10 small lot; Gourepore 615/8 small lots; Hooghly pref 19/6 small lot; Howrah 49/5; Kamarhatty 484; National 21/10 small lots; Nuddea 43.

Miscellaneous: Ajmer Electric 12/12; Benares Electric 14/14 small odd lot; Rawalpindi Electric old 23; Upper Ganges Electric 12/4; Arthur Butler ordy 14; Indian Iron and Steel 8/12; Marshalls Sons and Co. annas 13; Hindusthan Insurance Rupees 25; Paid up 36; Triton Insurance 243/8; Britannia Biscuits 6/14; British India Corporation ordy 3/11; British India Corporation pref 150/8; Bengal Paper ordy 105 small lots; Midnapore Zemindary 62/8; Murree Brewery 216/8 small odd lots; Birpara Tea 224.

Debenture: Four per cent 1906/36, Calcutta Port Trust 100/8 small lot.—A.P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 25 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £98 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118) £118

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 3/4

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115) £115

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-6) 22-6

Donara Tea (45-3) 45-3

Empire of India Ceylon (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-6) 29-6

Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-0) 34-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (61-3) 61-3

Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3

Rio Tintos (£21 1/8) £20 1/2

East Rand' Proprietors (65-9) 65-9

Crown Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 5/8) £13 5/8

Goddar New (£10 3/8) £10 1/4

Moddar New (57-6) 56-10 1/2

Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (44-4 1/2) 43-1 1/2

Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-9) 43-1 1/2

Anglo Iranian (91-3) 90-7 1/2

Burma Oil (95-0) 93-9

Mexican Eagle (12-6) 12-6

Shell Transport (90-7 1/2) 90-0

Royal Dutch (£33 5/8) £33 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£46 1/2) £46

L M Ford (£20 1/2) £20

L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2

Southern Dutch (£21 3/8) £21

London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £136

London Board G Stock (£105) £105 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 25

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 60 3/8) dol 59 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 7/8) dol 34 1/8

U S Steel Common (dol 63 3/8) dol 62 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 127 3/4) unquoted.

ALL-INDIA CASTOR SEED FORECAST

Crop Condition Fairly Good

CALCUTTA, Feb 25

The All-India castorseed forecast for 1935-36 is as follows:—

The area cultivated was 14,52,000 acres against 14,48,000 last year, making an increase of 0.3 per cent, the yield being 1,22,000 tons against 1,05,000 last year showing an increase of 16 2 per cent.

The condition of the crop is reported to be fairly good.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

	Cwts
Wheat	5,987
Linseed	21,423
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	357
Gingellyseed	1,997
Poppyseed	33
Groundnuts	11,805
Castorseed	2,769
Rice	5,289
Myrabollams	2,684
Cottonseed	4,846
Gram	1,604
Joowar	1,667
Maize	36
Barley	570
Bajree	1,706
	Tons.
Coal	5,092

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Scindia S. N. Nvg. Co.' Ltd.'s S.S. Jalaputra of 3113 Reg. tons, Capt. G. S. McWilliams, arrived from Calcutta, via Galle, Colombo and Tuticorin with general cargo and coal.

B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. Chyebassa of 4022 Reg. tons, Capt. A. C. Miller, arrived from Calcutta with general cargo and coal.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Feb. 25.

O. S. Kaisha's Japan Line S.S. Argun Maru of 4040 Reg. tons Capt. K. Yanagi sailed for Karachi in ballast.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Bandra of 1393 Reg. Tons, Capt. F Harrison, sailed for Basra via Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

The following steamers entered for loading on 25-2-36:

S.S. City of Durban (K. N. & Co.) for Bhavnagar and Karachi.

S.S. Begum (T. M. & Co.) for Bhavnagar.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

S.S. Menes for Anewerp:—3430 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton R B Champalal and Co.

For Stockholm:—25 bales cotton fly clean Indian Produce Exp. Co.

S.S. City of Lyons for Philadelphia:—33 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—400 bales cotton A Podar and Co; 500 bales cotton Bombay Co. Ltd; 800 bales cotton R Kanji and Co; 400 bales cotton M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton Kotak and Co.; 200 bales cotton K Devchand and Co; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Victoria Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—70 bales cotton N Futehally and Co; 4 bales cotton K Devchand and Co., 1200 bales cotton S R Tulshan and Co; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton A Podar and Co; 300 bales cotton Lalji Ramji and Co.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S.S. Mantai Maru for Kobe:—90 bales cotton Cotton Agents Ltd; 2029 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co; 300 bags cotton Nisha Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

S.S. Vasna, Agents M M and Co. from Basrah:—10284 bags wet and dry dates; 103 bags grain; 29 bags sheep skins; 200 bags mash.

From Bhavnagar:—80 bags poppy seed; 560 bags barley.

From Karachi:—731 bales cotton raw: 756 bags wheat; 54 bags wheat flour; 209 bags potatoes; 18 bags rice; 25 bags pistas; 20 cases assafoetida.

S.S. Baroda, Agents M M and Co. from Khoramshahar:—10 bundles wool; 20 bundles reeds; 55 jottas raisins; 203 bags gum; 25 bundles attari.

From Bahrein:—300 bags dates.

From Bushire:—270 bags gum; 103 bags simsan; 35 bags raisins; 88 bags seed; 4 cases attari.

From Muscat:—345 bags dates; 86 crates pomegranates; 28 bags sardines.

From Bunder Abbas:—11 jottas rose buds; 69 bags P. seed; 10 jottas dry fruits; 599 bags dates; 50 bags pomagrates; 5 tins ghee.

From Charbar:—12 bundles saffi mats.

From Gwadar:—15 bundles saffi mats; 9 bundles salted fish.

From Karachi:—35 bags grams; 41 jottas fish manure; 55 bags gum.

S.S. M. V. Caroni River, Agents B Shell, from Abadan:—10843 tons F. oil.

Gujerat Agriculturists' Tale Of Woe

Delegation Present Their Case Before Bombay Pressmen

Samples of half-grown paddy which would not yield rice and dried shoots of 'Jawari' with no seed in it.

These were some of the exhibits by a delegation of agriculturists from the Daskroi Taluka, Gujerat to Bombay pressmen who met them at Watson's on Tuesday.

The deputation consisted of Mr. Vaghjibhai V. Patel, Mr Ranchodbhai Bakorbhai, Rao Saheb Chhotabhai Bhulabhai, Mr. Keshovlal Atmaram, Mr. Naranbhai Muljibhai, Mr. Dayabhai Gopaldas, Mr. Narsibhai Ranchhodbhai, and Mr. Ranchodbhai Purshottam, and was led by Mr. Ramrai Munshi.

Blunt to the core, like true Gujerat peasants, one of the members of the delegation admitted that he had borrowed a turban to go over to Bombay while another admitted that he had not changed his coat for the last twelve years.

Mr. B. G. Horniman introduced the delegation to the gathering. He said that when the delegation saw him a few days ago, he felt that theirs was a case which should be placed before the Press of Bombay. It was not one of those cases which a journalist should keep to himself as a scoop. Publicity to the utmost possible extent was needed, and hence he arranged the meeting of representatives of the Press.

AGRICULTURISTS' GRIEVANCES

Mr. Ramrai Munshi explained in detail the grievances of the agriculturists of the taluka. He gave extracts from official reports for justifying the case of the agriculturists.

He stated that the 'anawari' valuation for this year had been unfairly and excessively made, and that despite repeated representation, the grievances of the agriculturists remained unredressed.

Tables of 'anawari' assessment made in this way in three villages were shown to the gathering and explained.

PLEA FOR SUSPENSION

According to him the failure of the crop and the fall in their value justify complete suspension.

For the past seven years the crops had failed for want of rain or due to frost or floods, and the Government had given concessions in assessment. Last year the rains were late, and this was not of much use as the rice fields required rains early. Rice was the main crop in this region, though Agotor and Pochotar Juwar and Bajri were grown on a small scale.

Mr. Ramanrai said that even officials who paid a visit admitted that 'Bajri' was undersized and weak in yield, and Juwar was barely good even for cattle.

NOVEL METHODS.

The inclusion of spring crop valuation in the winter crop valuation was he said, "an unprecedented step in the taluka of seventy villages and which paid the assessment of about Rs. 2,65,000 annually. This was in contravention of settlement and Assessment Reports of Government. The soil was poor, and could not normally bear two crops. It was hence astonishing that the local officials should introduce the new practice when rains had been late.

Members of the delegation had informal talks with the journalists.

BUSY TIME IN BOMBAY

The delegation which came to Bombay last week met the Gujarat members of the Legislative Council and placed before them the facts about the plight of the Dascroi Taluka peasants.

The Western India National Liberal Federation arranged a special meeting and heard their case.

The delegation met the Revenue Member, and sent petitions to the Governor

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. H. B. Clayton, lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

Lady Brabourne presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Women's Work Guild at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana.

Japanese Selling In New York Cotton Market

Bearish Sentiment Increasing On Uncertainty Of Disposal Of Loan Cotton

BOMBAY AND SOUTH AMERICAN HEDGING IN LIVERPOOL

Prospects Of Increase In Acreage

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure influenced by lower Liverpool advices. There was considerable selling from Japan and traders are awaiting Washington developments.

The House of Representatives is conferring with the Senate with regard to the new Agricultural Bill which is retarding its passage. Prevailing opinion is that there will be considerable increase in area under cotton cultivation in the states.

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

The New York cotton features market was easy on Monday on increased selling pressure influenced by delay in the passage of the new Farm Bill. It is generally believed that there will be considerable increase in the area under cotton cultivation next season. Continued uncertainty regarding the disposal of the Government loan cotton is checking business and operators are awaiting Washington developments. The chairman of the Finance Reconstruction Corporation has favoured liquidation of Government cotton while Senator Smith is demanding weekly disposal of about 15 to 25 thousand Bills. The Senate Agricultural Committee has not decided this issue as any sudden move to liquidate Government cotton is likely to wipe off the premium which near months command. As regards the new crop, the market opinion seems divided as some believe that in view of increased consumption and strong statistical position, 10 cent is a reasonable price but there is also a cross section who fears increase in acreage with fine weather during the growing period will have depressing effect on prices. Anyhow it is too early to form any definite idea pending further Washington developments and we think it safe to be cautious.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points with July 10.43 on lower Liverpool advices. During the early part of the day there was scattered buying which steadily improved prices 7 points from the opening level and July was quoted 10.50 which was the highest level reached during the early part of the afternoon session. Later on there was active foreign selling and Japanese selling was in prominence. Prices weakened and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 8 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 14 points at 11.31c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 9 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 11.23c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened easy at a loss of 3 points with July 5.65. There was Bombay, continental and Manchester selling on fears of that the soil conservation Act will not apply to this year's crop. Later on there was further Bombay selling and scattered hedging which attracted straddle buying. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and the market closed quiet but steady at a net decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices also declined 7 points at 6.06d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points. At the close March was quoted 5.31, May 5.29 and July 5.22.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling pressure. Sakels futures decline 12 to 3 points with spot cotton 10 points down at 8.96d. Uppers futures lost 9 to 10 points and spot cotton prices were reduced 9 points at 7.02d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was a marked absence of any support in the Alexandria cotton market on Monday. Tired liquidation resulted in a decline of 20 to 14 points in Sakels and Ashmouni futures lost 5 to 7 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (1-47 p.m.)	10.50—01
N. Y. July Lowest (3 p.m.)	10.39—12
Liverpool July Highest	5.65—03
Liverpool July Lowest	5.61—07

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service: Understood New Farm Programme will affect cotton acreage only indirectly by compensation planting soil-building crops. Estimate world consumption American January 1,141,000 bales. America: Mill activity still high although sales below output.

Their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

New York influenced by Liverpool market, waiting developments.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet. Manchester selling. Offtake small. Lower Egyptian. Look for lower prices.

Liverpool.—Bombay and South American hedging and March liquidation offset by trade and American straddle buying. Sentiment adversely influenced by reports of further delay in the enactment of Farm Bill.

Liverpool.—The feeling against cotton is increasing. Spinners expect a decline and will probably hold aloof. Prevailing opinion is that the acreage will be considerably increased. Our opinion is that the position is unfavourable for the present.

New York.—March liquidation and hedging distants. Trade bought.

New York.—Bearish sentiment increasing on account of continued uncertainty regarding disposal of Government holdings and fears of ineffective production control for new crop. Looks lower.

New York.—The House conferring with the Senate with regard to Agricultural Bill is retarding passage. Consider present prices safe, even if the market should go temporarily lower.

Messrs. E J. Schwabach and Co., New York have sent the following cable:—

Further liquidation in March. First notice day for next month's delivery is to-morrow. Price-fixing and better business outlook causing steady undertone. We favour purchases of New crop on all setbacks.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, February 24

March	11.16—13
May	10.74—03
July	10.39—12
October	10.05—12
December	10.05—13
January	10.10—11
Middling Spot	11.21—14

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, February 24.

March	11.13—09
May	10.73—01
July	10.41—06
Middling Spot	11.23—05

NEW YORK
New York, February 24

New York 10-55 A.M.—

March	11.21
May	10.77
July	10.45

New York Noon Call—

March	11.22
May	10.77
July	10.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, February 24

	Bales
Days receipts at all U S ports	27,000
Days exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's exports to the continent	17 00 0

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, February 24

February	5.81—07
March	5.78—0
April	5.74—07
May	5.70—07
June	5.66—06
July	5.62—0
August	5.5— 6
September	5.48—0.
October	5.40—07
November	5.36—07
December	5.36—07
January	5.36—07
February	5.36—07
Middling Spot	6.06—07

Today's 10-12 A.M Quotations

July	5.65
October	5.43

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 25.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. There was scattered selling during the early part but later on prices rallied on covering. The gold market was easy with slightly increased selling. London gold market was easy with a decline of 1/2d to £7-1-0. London silver market was steady with unchanged quotations and Montreal prices improved 5 to 25 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/2.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	50 3 0
Fagan delivery	49 10 6
Fagan Teji-Mandi	1 1 0
Chaitra delivery	49 8 6
Chaitra Teji-Mandi	2 2 0
Ready gold	34 12 0
Fagan delivery	34 12 0
Fagan Teji-Mandi	0 4 0
Chaitra delivery	34 11 0
Chaitra Teji-Mandi	0 7 6

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Feb. 24.

March	44.75+05
May	45.00+25
July	44.95+08

LONDON SILVER

London, February 24

Spot	19-7/8
Forward	19-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, February 24

Gold Bars, Fine per oz	£7/14

LONDON METALS

London, February 24

	£
Copper Brazers	50
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	206-1-2
Yellow Metal	40-1/2
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, February 24

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS	
March	8.48
May	8.34
July	8.16
October	8.0[illegible]
November	7.90
January	7.81
F. G. F. Spot	8.96

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, February 24

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.12
Fine (Good Staple)	5.2
Superfine (Good Stapie)	5.42
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.41
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.56
Bengal—	
Good	3.87
Fully Good	3.97
Fine	4.09
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.23
Fine	4.35
Superfine	4.47

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, February 24.

Wheat Rozario Semis Fe nominal.
Wheat Barletta Russo nominal.
Wheat South Australian Feb sellers 30/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, February 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta. Feb./Mar. Nominal per cwt. 6/10 1/2
C & F Bombay :— Feb./Mar. Nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2
C & F Karachi :— Feb./Mar Nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, February 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London February 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent
Fine Trade Bill 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, February 24

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	117
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	85-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108 5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	107-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	115-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	103 1/4
National Bank of India	46 1/4
P. & O Banking Corporation	10

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 21st/22nd February	34,506
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-19-35	1,301,407
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,142,012
Increase	159,395

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened easy to-day with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 189/8 and Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 190/12. There was some nervous unloading by bulls as it is believed that the New Farm Bill will have little effect on the next seasons cotton crop. Prices declined to Rs. 188/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and Broach J/A was done at Rs. 190. At this level there was some resistance and later scattered covering by shorts improved prices to Rs. 190 and to Rs. 191/4 for Broach A/M. and J/A. respectively. The undertone of the market was quiet. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but it opened 2 points down and the local market improved to Rs. 190/12 on scattered buying. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	191 0 0
Broach J/A	192 8 0
Oomra March	173 12 0
Oomra May	174 0 0
Bengal March	141 8 0
Bengal May	138 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Feb. 25.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M.G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	151	148	145	142
Punjab	...	151	148	145	142
Oomra No. 3	184	181	178	175	...
C. P. No. 1	199	196	193	190	...
C. P. No. 2	191	188	185	182	...
Broach No. 2	...	198	195	191	187

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 25.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	153
Bengal Fine	...	149
C. P. 1 Fine	...	190/192
C. P. 2 Fine	...	184/186
Arvi Fine	...	185/187
Ellichpur Fine	...	181/183
Berar Fine	...	179/181
Khamgaon Fine	...	180/182
Mulkapur Fine	...	176/177
Khandesh Fine		174/176
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	176/178
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	178/180
Mathia Fine	...	167/170
Broach Fine	...	196/198
Punjab/American	...	200/210
Sindh-American	...	200/210
Cambodia	235/240	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	205/210	...
Compta Good	210/215	...
Westerns	200/210	...
Kampala	300/305	...
Jinja	290/295	...
New Manza	...	285/290
Jagadia Ankleshwar	...	234/336
Surat-Navsari	...	243/245

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Feb 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales 2 days.	This year.	
Khandesh	378	170,031
Central India	507	159,819
Barsi and Nagar	177	96,501
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	20,323
Berar	1,514	179,839
Central Provinces	33	56,907
Total Oomras	2,639	683,420
Dholera	2,283	44,487
N W Provinces	...	54,720
Rajputana	58	41,341
Sind-Punjab	2,275	306,010
Broach	399	18,433
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,795
Westerns-Northerns	...	16,296
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,028
Persian	...	8
American	...	20,072
Egyptian and African	184	105,134
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	7,338	1,309,245

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1 Sep to 20th Feb.

In full-pressed bales. Yesterday.	This year.	
Europe	4,090	224,200
Japan and China	6,668	545,068
Coast Ports	1,050	13,233
Up-country by Rail	...	105,935
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	8,846
Total	11,808	897,302

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 25th day of February 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1935-36
10-30	Rs. 190/8
12-30	Rs. 190/4
2-30	Rs. 191
4-30	Rs. 191/8
	April-May
Highest	Rs. 191/12
Lowest	Rs. 189

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 24-2-36	6227000	3900000
Receipts Yesterday 24-2-36	27000	7000
Exports to date 24-2-36	4477000	3298000
Stock at Ports 21-2-36	2465000	2630000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-2-36	2124000	674000
Stock at Liverpool 21-2-36	716000	895000
Visible Supply 21-2-36	7879000	8036000
Quantity in sight 21-2-36	10618000	6800000
Quantity out of sight 21-2-36	7480000	6084000

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
March 81 May 107 July 126 at Cross Rate 4.99 3/4.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 190—Liverpool May 5.67 Rs. 57 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach July/Aug. 191—Liverpool July 5.59 Rs. 52 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 190—New York May 10.74 Rs. 48 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 3/4
Bombay—New York:—
Broach July/Aug. 191—New York July 10.39 Rs. 41 1/4 at Cross Rate

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 25.

B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	268 1/8
Banks selling T T	562
Baiks buying T T	572
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	262
Banks buying T T	272
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 24th instant	4.99 7/8
Japan London 25th instant	1/2 1/64
Java/London 25th instant	7.23 3/4
Hongkong/London 25th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 25th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 24th instant	74.88
London/Belgium 24th instant	29.33 1/2
London/Switzerland 24th instant	15.13 1/2
London/Berlin 24th instant	12.29 1/2
London/Stockholm 24th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 24th instant	4.98 13/16
London/Amsterdam 24th instant	7.27 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold 22nd instant	£7-1-04
Gold 24th instant	£7-1-0
Silver London Ready 22nd instant	19 7/8
24th instant	19 7/8
Silver London Forward 22nd instant	19 3/4
24th instant	19 13/16
Silver New York Ready 22nd instant	Closed
24th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 22nd instant	9/16 p.c.
24th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 22nd instant	5/8 p.c.
24th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, February 24

T. T. London on :—	
New York closing rate	4.99-13/16
Paris	74.88
Berlin	12.28-1/2
Madrid	36.13
Amsterdam	7.28-1 4
Brussels	29.33-1/2
Milan	52.18
Berne	15.13-1/2
Prague	119.12

SEEDS
London, February 24

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Feb. seller	£10 17-6
Linseed Calcutta London, c. i. f. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers	£12-16-3.
Linseed Bombay London, c. i. f ton Feb./Mar. sellers	£13-1-3.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c. i. f. tot Feb./Mar. sellers	£12-3-9.
Castorseeds Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton: Feb /Mar seller	£12-7-6

LINSEED OILS.
London, February 24

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt Mar. sellers	26/4-1/2
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers	26/7-1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, February 24

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb 7-7/16 sellers

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Broach A/M. Op. 192 3/4; Highest 192 3/4; Lowest 190 1/2; Closing 191 1/4
Broach J/A. Op. 193 1/4; Highest 193 1/4; Lowest 191; Closing 192 1/4
Oomra March Op. 175; Highest 175; Lowest 174; Closing 174
Oomra May Op. 175; Highest 175; Lowest 173 1/2; Closing 173 3/4
Bengal March Op. 140 1/2; Highest 141; Lowest 140 1/2; Closing 141
Bengal May Op. 138; Highest 138; Lowest 137 1/2; Closing 138
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 8
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-36) Rs. 6 1/2
Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 17 3/4

GRANDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Feb 25

Groundnut February—	
Opening	Rs. 7-9-1 1/2
Highest	Rs. 7-10-6
Lowest	Rs. 7-9-1 1/2
Closing	Rs. 7-10-6
May—	
Opening	Rs 38-11-6
Highest	Rs. 38-3-6
Lowest	Rs. 38-10-6
Closing	Rs. 39-3-0
Castorseed May—	
Opening	Rs. 6-14-9
Highest	Rs. 6-15-9
Lowest	Rs. 6-14-9
Closing	Rs. 6-15-7 1/2
Cottonseed May—	
Opening	Rs. 19-9-0
Highest	Rs. 19-12-0
Lowest	Rs. 19-8-0
Closing	Rs. 19-11-3

Active General Buying In Steel Shares

Short Covering Helps Recovery

OPERATORS AWAIT BUDGET

BOMBAY: Feb. 25.

Persistent reports of merger of Cement Companies imparted better feeling in the local Share Bazar. There was general buying and short covering in Tata Steel shares, which resulted in a steady recovery in prices. The Imperial Bank has reduced the interest rate on savings deposits to 1-1/2 per cent. from March 1st.

This reduction in interest rate in the face of active season when cash crops move, influenced some buying in the bazar today, but in these days of managed currency these factors cannot have more effect. It appears that large stocks of Silver have moved into interior markets and large amounts of local Banks, which were held up against silver stocks is now made free. There is no important development indicating change in the rate of interest. There is absence of outside speculative interest and budly differences are narrow.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, February 25.

100	Ahm. Advance	281 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	671 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	158 12
100	Central India	222 8
100	Colaba	112 8
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E.D. Sassoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	111 4
100	Gokak	152 8
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	45 8
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	190 10
250	Laxmi	575 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Feb. 25.

Century 158
Bom. Dyeing 670 668 671/4
Kohinoor 191 190/10
Central India 227 222 225 222
New Great 95 96 95
Simplex 61 1/4
Swadeshi 142 145
Bundi 34 34/2
I. Cement 436 439
Punjab 23/8 23/10
Shahabad 441 443/2
Andhra 1611 1615
Tata Hydro 166
Tata Power 1537 1541 1/4
Tram. Ord. 150/15 152 1/2
T. Steel Dfd. 526 530 533 531 535 537 541 1/4
T. Steel Ord. 143 1/4 145 1/2
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 166 1/2
Bellapur 165
B. Steam 270
B. Burma 386 387

100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	91 4
2500	New Great	95 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	266 4
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	61 4
100	Swadeshi	145 0
100	Swan	86 9
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1200 0
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	105 0
25-50	Central	34 14
500	Imperial	1548 12
125-500	Im. Contry.	381 4
50-100	India	131 0
100	Reserve Bank	130 8
5	Union	5 4 6
	CEMENTS.	
100	Bundi	34 2
70	Gwalior	114 6
160	Indian	439 6
40	Katni Def.	1990 0
100	Katni Ord.	351 4
75	Okha	257 8
10	Punjab	23 10
100	Shahhabad	443 2
70	United	117 12
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	11 10
15-75	New India	42 4
200	Oriental	5005 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 1
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	160 10
1000	Andhra Valley	1615 0
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	152 8
100	Bombay Suburban	172 8
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	166 4
1000	Tata Power	1541 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantij	358 12
100	Amr. Patty	120 0
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	78 0
100	Mandra Bhon	98 3
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	98 8
500	Tapty Valley	785 0
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	29 8
30	Tata Steel Dfd.	541 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	145 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	192 8
50	Belapur Sugar	165 0
250	Bombay Steam	270 10
125	Bombay-Burma	387 8
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	128 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-13-6
50	Bombay Telephone	109 0
100	Indian Bleaching	90 10
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	97/15
3 per cent 1941	104/8
3 per cent 1951/54	103/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/1
4 per cent 1943	110/8
4 per cent 1960/70	112/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	109/10
5 per cent 1940/48	112
5 1/2 per cent 1933/40	108/11
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/10
CORPORATION LOANS (BOMBAY E)	
4 per cent B P T	1974 107/10
4 per cent M Deb	1974 107
5 per cent M Deb	1959 116/8
6 per cent M Deb	1954 129/4
6 per cent K P T	1956 129/4
5 1/2 per cent B P T	1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97/12 and on general buying closed firm at Rs. 97/15.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.
London, Feb. 24.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	99
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	117
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	115
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	101 1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	100 3/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	65 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 3/8

WALL-STREET MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P.	38
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	67
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	78
Consolidated Gas	34
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	96
Columbia Gas	16
Western Union Telg.	89-1/4
Radio Corp.	12
Chesapeaks & Ohio	59
New York Central	38-3/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23
Great North Pfd.	42
Bethelehem Steel	58
United States Steel	62-1/4
American Smelting	67
Int. Nickel of Canada	52
Westinghouse Airbrake	47
Anaconda Copper Mining	34-1/2
General Motor	59
General Electric	40
Atlantic Refining	32
Socony X.D.	15-3/4
Du Pont de Nemours	147
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	37
National City Bank	34-1/2
Amr. Celanese	29
Sun Life of Canada	560
Northern Pacific Rly.	35
Delaware & Hudson	49

Market reacting.
Total Business:—2-1/2 million.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb. 25.

	Opening.
May	187.90—1.00
August	187.40—1.00

100	Ind Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	14 10
30	Premier Construction	75 0
25	Tata Oil	15 2
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	85 12
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	143 2
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 9
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1532 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	193 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26 1936

Nationalist Leader Shot at in Ceylon

4 Killed In Crime That Follows Council Of State Elections

B. H. Aluvihare, Friend Of Jawaharlal, Who Took Part In C. D. Movement Narrowly Escapes Death

COLOMBO, February 24.

Mr. B. H. Aluvihare, the newly elected member of the Ceylon State Council from Matale, was about to take his place in a triumphal procession, when five shots aimed at him rang out, killing four men and a boy.

Mr. Aluvihare, who was also wounded, was taken to hospital.

Some arrests have been made.

Mr. Aluvihare is a barrister and a friend of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

He was associated with the latter in politics and took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement in India, a fact which brought him a large following in the recent election.

Fear Of Trouble

An indication of the feeling roused by the Council of State elections in Ceylon is to be found in an application which was made at the Galle Police Court on February 17 when a fear of serious trouble before the elections, unless the Police took prompt action, was expressed in the Galle Police Court by sub-Inspector M. B. Beddewala, who made an application to the Magistrate, Mr. H. S. Roberts, to have a Mr. U. D. S. Abeyegunawardene bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour.

Mr. W. H. Wickremasinghe, appearing for the respondent, who was present in Court, said that the respondent had cause to show why he should not be bound over.

Sub-Inspector Beddewela asked that the inquiry might be fixed for the next day, adding that unless the Police took prompt action there might be serious trouble before the elections.

Mr. Wickremasinghe said that he had not yet been able to have a consultation with his client, and that he would not be able to get down his witnesses to-morrow.

The Magistrate fixed the inquiry for February 19.

Friend Of Jawaharlal

MATALE, Feb. 16.

A meeting was held at the Star Theatre Hall, Matale, in support of the candidature of Mr. B. H. Aluvihare for the Matale seat.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, addressing the meeting, said that the Government of a country meant the control and administration of public affairs in a manner calculated to bring about the greatest good to the public.

That work was carried out by a group of men whom the public themselves selected by the use of the franchise. So that the Government was a creation of their own in which every man and woman over the age of 21 had a hand.

In the present election, however, they had a person who was in every way qualified to represent them in the person of Mr. Aluvihare. Mr. Aluvihare had not only qualified himself as a Barrister but had also acquired important knowledge in the Government of a country by joining that great politician of India. Pandit Nehru and identifying himself in the political activities of India.—"Ceylon Observer."

BENGAL'S DEFICIT

Over Half A Crore Despite Increase In Share Of Jute Export Duty

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The Bengal budget for 1936-37 which was introduced by the Finance Member to-day in the Bengal Legislative Council, discloses a deficit of Rs. 51,75,000.

The estimates assume receipts of Rs. 12,48,25,000 and the expenditure of Rs. 13,00,00,000. Of the deficit. Rs. 12,50,000 will be met out of the opening balance, and Rs. 39,25,000 will be covered by an overdraft from the Government of India.

The revised estimates for 1935-36 provide for the total revenue of Rs. 12,28,50,000, an increase of Rs. 40,50,000 over the budget estimates and the total expenditure is anticipated at Rs. 12,33,75,000, thus showing a deficit of Rs. 5,25,000 which will also be met out of the opening balance.

Of this Rs. 40,50,000, Rs. 15,00,000 is due to increase in the share of jute export duty and Rs. 25,50,000 is due to receipts under the Bengal Electricity Duty Act, the Amusement Tax Amendment Act and the Tobacco (Sales Licensing) Act passed during the earlier part of the year.

On the receipt side also is shown Rs. 16,00,000 being a grant made by the Government of India for the economic development and improvement of rural areas. The expenditure of this amount will spread over two years, Rs. 5,50,000 being allotted for the current year and Rs. 10,50,000 for the next year —United Press.

NEGRO DELEGATION VISITS NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Feb. 23.

The Negro Delegation consisting of Dr. Howard Thurnman, Sue Bailey Thurnman, Rev. Edward G Carroll and Mrs. E. G. Carroll, visited Nagpur during the last week.

Dr. Thurnman delivered an interesting lecture on "The Education of the American Negro" at the Nagpur University Union Society. He concluded the lecture by stating that a Negro mother imparts the following message to her child at her breast: "My son, may you seek after truth. If anything I teach you is false go on to a deeper knowledge and richer truth. Fling yourself down to truth and cling to it as does the drowning man to a plank. Shut your eyes to nothing that seems to them to be the truth."

Rev. E. G. Carroll delivered a lecture on "The progress of the Negro race" at the New Education Fellowship, C. P. Group, Nagpur, on Tuesday last. Speeches were also delivered at meetings held in the Chatterton Hall.

Pandit Malaviya, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, has approved the proposal of the Agra Hindu Sabha to hold the United Provinces Provincial Hindu Conference at Agra. The conference is expected to be held in the last week of March.

Dr. B. G. Vad has been returned to the University Seat of the Bombay Legislative Council in the bye-election.

Ahmedabad Letter

COMMERCE COLLEGE PROSPECTS

University Committee Inspects Building And Hostel

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

Weather conditions are undergoing a rapid change. Days are becoming warmer but mornings and evenings are cool but on the whole the season is very pleasant.

There were 343 deaths in the week ending on Thursday last which shows a decrease of 3 from the preceding week's figures. Consumption claimed 20 victims during the week and meningitis 1. The death rate of the city is over 46 per thousand.

The cloth market continues to be dull and there is no improvement in the demand. Conditions are not likely to improve before Holi. Mill agents are prepared to give some reduction in prices or to sell on credit but merchants do not venture to buy up stocks as they are not sure of rates in future.

UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE'S VISIT.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. K. T. Shah, N. C. Vakil and Modak visited Ahmedabad on the 23rd instant and saw the buildings proposed to be hired for the Commerce College and for its hostel and had talks with the members of the governing body of the Ahmedabad Education Society. They had talks in the evening with some of the merchants and mahajans. The members of the Committee expressed satisfaction with the work of the Society and asked the mahajans to help the cause of education in the city by contributing largely to the funds of the Society. They appealed to the merchants to see that Ahmedabad should not be in want of funds for educational institutions and expressed the hope that the Ahmedabad Education Society will have ample funds to start an Arts College in 1937 and to take up other educational activities in future.

Mr. K. T. Shah had a long talk with some youths of the city in connection with their conference and also about some representations to be made to University authorities and to Government.

SAHITYA PARISHAD

The Sahitya Parishad, the dates of which have been changed several times to suit the convenience of Mahatma Gandhi, is likely to be held towards the end of April or in May.

LAW COLLEGE PRINCIPAL'S DEATH.

Prof. Dara S. Shethna, Bar-at-Law, principal of Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College and a former professor of History in the Gujarat College, died at Poona at the age of 70.

PEACE MOVES PROVE FUTILE

Calcutta Muslims Decide To Boycott Municipal Elections

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Fresh developments have arisen in the Corporation tangle regarding the appointment of Muslims in the Calcutta Corporation.

A special meeting of the Corporation, convened last evening to solve the tangle could not be held for want of quorum. Following this certain Muslim councillors and other leading Muslims met at the Mayor's house last night and decided to abstain from coming to the Municipal elections.

In the course of a statement explaining their attitude, the Muslims say that the resolution tabled for discussion at the special meeting might be offered as avenue for reconciliation, but the manner in which the Corporation members treated the matter conclusively demonstrated, that the majority party was in no way desirous of doing justice to Muslims.

Deliberate Absence

Although members were present in large numbers at the Councillors' Club, they deliberately refrained from attending, forcing it to fall through for want of quorum. In the circumstances, Muslims were left with no other alternative than abstaining altogether from Corporation elections.

The Mayor Mr. Fazlul Huq, who also signed the statement, in the course of an interview to the press says, he wanted to make it quite clear that there was no division in the Muslim ranks regarding steps to be taken by the Muslims. It pained him much, that all efforts for peace during the last two months proved futile and they were now faced with a situation fraught with consequences which he had been eager to avoid.—A. P.

SINHA'S MOTION LOST IN BIHAR COUNCIL

PATNA, Feb 25.

In the Bihar Council to-day the President disallowed the adjournment motion by Mr. Sachidananda Sinha and other non-official members to discuss the appointment of a commission of enquiry into the conduct of the sub-divisional Magistrate in connection with Phenhara firing —A. P.

Five men and a woman were arrested by the Esplanade Police when they executed a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police in a building in Sorabji Suntoke Lane, last night. They also seized about Rs. 60 in cash and several chits on which it is alleged satta bets were recorded.

Sebastian Fernandez and the other five accused persons were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day and their bail period was extended for a fortnight.

Assembly Questions

Indecent Language Towards Indian Subordinates

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FINANCE DEPUTY SECRETARY

Grigg Refuses Enquiry: Threatens Informants With Dismissal

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Tottenham replying to Seth Govind Das said that 12 officers had succeeded in gaining employment outside India through the War Office Bureau and 32 officers had gained employment through the Army Headquarters Bureau of whom 30 had been given employment in India. Of the 30 appointments 15 were of military or semi-military nature while all but one of the remainder were appointments for which military officers were particularly suitable by reason of their training. The action taken could have had no appreciable effect on the problem of middle class unemployment in this country.

Mr. Satyamurti: "How many of these are Indian and European officers respectively.

Mr. Tottenham: "I couldn't answer that without notice. I think no Indian officer of the Indian Army has been put on the unemployed list on account of the war block.

Sir G. S. Bajpai informed Seth Govind Das that Government were not aware of the report that Sir Raza Ali had appealed to the Colonial Secretary for additional exempted land for Indians in the Transvaal gold mine areas.

Seth Govind Das asked whether Government considered the ways for retaining the trade with Germany.

Sir Zafrullah replied, Government found no action could usefully be taken.

Question: Has Germany adopted this policy as a result of the Ottawa Agreement.

Sir Zafrullah: I do not know the mind of the German Government but I don't think so.

Mr. Tottenham replying to the same member's question said that since last December. Government had decided to reduce pensionary contributions for officers of the Indian Army to the same level as those for officers to take advantage of the practice to lend officers for service under foreign Governments, a practice which enabled officers to gain experience which is of positive value. The foreign Governments had not so far asked for Indian officers. If they did, endeavour would be certainly made to supply them.

SUBSIDY TO AIR COMPANIES

Sir Frank Noyce replying to Seth Govind Das's question detailed the assistance given to the Tata and Indian National Airways and the proposal to grant Rs. 1,12,000 to the latter for 1936-37. He added that the experience in India as in other countries has shown that the operation of air transport services unsupported by a subsidy is not profitable except in special conditions such for example as exist in the case of the Karachi-Madras air mail service operated by the Tatas. The Government of India do not know of any other existing or possible air route in India where the traffic is or would be sufficient to make a regular air service commercially profitable.

Mr. Navalrai: Is any assistance given to the Himalaya Airways.

Sir F. Noyce: No.

Sir Cowasji: Is subsidy for the Indian National Airways in the budget?

Sir J. Grigg: I cannot disclose anything about the budget.

Mr. Satyamurti: Has not the Standing Finance Committee rejected it.

Sir J. Grigg: They cannot reject it. They advised against it.

NO TO FINANCE COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

Question: Are Government going to follow the advice of that Committee.

Sir J. Grigg: No.

Mr. A. Ayengar: The Himalaya Airways are prepared to run their service without a subsidy.

Sir F. Noyce: They overlooked the fact that Government would still pay for the Karachi-Delhi mails.

Mr. Pant: Is it Government policy to provide grants irrespective of the views of the Standing Finance Committee.

Sir J. Grigg: The matter is considered in relation to the circumstances of each case.

Mr. Pant: Has Government ever accepted the advice of the Standing Committee against a proposal.

Sir J. Grigg: In the past.

Mr. Pant: No, in your time.

Sir J. Grigg: Wait and see.

Mr. Satyamurti: What is the procedure Government adopts when the Finance Committee rejects the demand? Does Government consider it or the Finance Member says, no, I won't have it?

Sir J. Grigg: Tata's almost an improper question.

Mr. Sayamurti: What is improper about it? I think it is a very improper answer.

The President called out the next question.

INDECENT LANGUAGE BY OFFICERS

Allegations Against Finance Dy. Secretary

Mr. Shamlal asked: Will Government please state if there is any rule in the secretariat instructions under which, the officers of Government are directed not to indulge in personal attacks or to use violent and indecent language in expressing their views on official matters? If there is any rule on this point will Government please quote it.

Sir J. Grigg replied that there are secretariat instructions to the effect that all notes should be temperately written and free from personal attacks.

Mr. Shamlal: Is it a fact that a European Deputy Secretary of the Finance Department was in several cases in the past found guilty of using objectionable language in official files and has so far been doing so with impunity?

Is it a fact that recently a high officer of the Home Department strongly objected to indecent allegations and insulting observations made by the Deputy Secretary referred to above against the office note of the former's department?

Sir James: "No cases have been brought to my notice except those mentioned in this question and in my view the Deputy Secretary in those cases did not use language of the nature suggested. In fact the suggestion contained in part (c) of the question is a misrepresentation of what occurred.

HATRED TOWARDS INDIANS.

Mr. Shamlal: Are Government aware that the Deputy Secretary is also notorious for his hatred

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 5.)

FACTIONS CLASH IN VILLAGE

One Killed And 5 Injured In Fight

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

One has been reported killed and five injured in a scuffle between two factions of Muslims of Shadadkot village.

It appears that cattle belonging to one faction of Murkinds strayed into the fields of another Lagharis and a fight ensued when the latter were driving the cattle to the pound.

The police are investigating.—A. P.

E. K. Cama, who was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in a dairy farm owned by an Anglo-Indian lady, on 8th January last, was acquitted by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, on 18th instant.

Jodhpur Maharaja Opens Darbar Muslim School

(From Our Correspondent)

JODHPUR, (By Mail)

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur accompanied by his brother Maharaja Ajit Singhji, opened the Darbar Muslim School at Jodhpur on Tuesday last.

After an Urdu prayer read by the Muslim School boys, Mr. A. P. Cox, President of Muslim Education Society, welcomed His Highness. He explained the various difficulties with which the Society had to cope in organising the body. Mr. Nisar, Hony. General Secretary of Marwar Muslim Education Society then read out the welcome address to His Highness on behalf of the Muslim Community of Marwar.

The Maharaja then declared the School open and the function came to a close after the usual garlanding and thanks.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

AFTER GETTING RID OF DONAVAN, DICK CHELFORD RIDES TO THE RUINED ABBEY
IT'S GOING TO BE RISKY, BUT I'VE GOT TO SAVE LESLIE--
THE FOURTH STONE FROM THE LEFT---AH, IT SWINGS EASILY!---
WHEN HIS HORSE CAME TROTTIN' BACK ALONE, WE WENT OUT AN' GOT HIM--THERE WAS A BARRICADE ACROSS THE ROAD---
I'M ALL RIGHT, WADE---JUST GROGGY, THAT'S ALL-
DICK CHELFORD HAS REACHED THE END OF HIS ROPE--THIS TIME HE'LL TALK!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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